The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,935—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BO BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SO

CATTO'S
WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tocque...	8th Aug.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA..........	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
*PENINSULAR ...	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer........	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR ...	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA..........	7951	W. A. Wheler...	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S Tocque.	17th "
*PENINSULAR......	5294	A. G. Cubitt.....	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...	10000	E. H. Gordon ...	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC...	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA..............	5,807	Le Cotspellier ...	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi............	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. " VILLE de la CIOTAT " 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE......	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi.....	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto...	5,900	29th Oct. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE..........	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND...	....	6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort., Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 7th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR AUSTRALIA (without transhipment.)

S. S. "UMTA," 5,400 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th Aug., for Rangoon, Java, Freemantle and Melbourne.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1903.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti..	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO..........	4,580	O. Canepa ...	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets..............	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA..................	6,000	D. Maganzini,	17th Aug. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

PASSENGER SEASON 1904.

PASSENGERS intending to proceed Home next year are advised to register their names as early as possible.

The Dates of through Regular Sailings will be as follows :—

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co. :—
9th and 23 January.
6th and 20th February.
5th and 19th March.
2nd, 16th and 30th April.
14th and 28th May.
11th and 25th June.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. :—
28th January, 25th February, 24th March, 21st April, 19th May and 16th June.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS :—
1st and 15th of each month, January to June.

RUBATTINO S. N. Co. :—
15th of each month.

ANCHOR LINE :—
Two Steamers a month, usually.

For further particulars please apply to

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Offices also at Calcutta, Karachi, London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Capetown, Durban, and Johannesburg.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above ; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above ; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls...........	155
No. 4.	As No 1 ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above ; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet ...	160
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above ; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies ; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds ; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement ; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
$4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
$3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANILA ROPES

BY

HARTON & Co., OF CALCUTTA.

DICK'S PATENT COTTON CANVAS DRIVING BELTS.

ENGLISH CANVAS FIRE HOSE, LAWSON'S ASBESTOS-BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS, "ARROW," "INVINCIBLE" AND "CHALLENGE" BRANDS.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

3, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

KNICKNACKS,

IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES

SUITABLE AS—

SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
ETC., ETC.

Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES

HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES
PENDANTS
TIARAS
BROOCHES
BRACELETS
RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

SOLE AGENTS :

THE CORONATION CYCLE AND RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

POONA : Messrs. PRIEST & Co.
CALCUTTA : Messrs. MAUD & Co.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
ELEPHANT BRAND,
Superior to any Imported in India,
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS
Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.
APPLY
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE",
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS ; EAST STREET, POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S S. "MARIA VALERIE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via Karachi, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 10 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the above Society will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, Cocoanut Day.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club-House on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GLAZED PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

9, CHURCH GATE STREET, WATSON BUILDING.

THE WELL-KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER, B. S. POCHEE, has RETURNED from AUSTRALIA and asks the PATRONAGE of his Friends and Customers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 76 of 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bholwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL LALCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, RUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANECKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz :—

LOT No 1.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Public Road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 152 2/9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 33, new No 11237, old Survey No 3, and new Survey No 7277, together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D. No. 2967, and Street No. 53, and bounded by the east by the property of Jairam Somail, on the west by the Temple of Shri Baldevji, on the north by Public Road leading to Banganga, and on the south by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Laloobhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 2/3 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Govindji Thakersey Mooiji, on or towards the west by the property of Vasonjee Walji, on or towards the north by the Seashore, and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Punch.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner at the Office of Messrs Muljee and Dharamsey, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 7th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ISSUE OF RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT. REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby INVITE TENDERS FOR RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 20th August 1903 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December 1903.

7. (a) Tenders for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December 1903. Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December, 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

7. (b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 will be allowed to pay in such instalments and on such dates as may suit their convenience provided that payment be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1903, and provided that payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for a multiple of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid, at 4 per cent. per annum, from date or dates of payment, to 31st day of December 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1903.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 24th August 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offerin; the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. 28th July, 1903.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Rs. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain J. NAGAO, 3,283 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 11th inst.

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Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 11th August, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No 16, Victoria Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th August, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Property and Credits of THACKER VIRJI DAMODER AMALIA, a widower late of Bombay Halai Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, a broker, deceased.

GOVINDJEE DEWJEE AMALIA, of Bombay Halai Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Old Bardan Street, out of Fort, the universal legatee appointed in the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirtieth Day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three and in the Third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 30th day of July, 1903.
Messrs. MAGANLAL, JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 48,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 ,, ,,
6 Months 4½ ,, ,,

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

'GRAPHOLOGIST'S ELECTRO VIGOUR PILLS'

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND LOSS OF MANHOOD.

THESE PILLS wonderfully increase Blood and strengthen the Limbs, improve Digestion and Appetite and Restore the broken down Constitution to Health and Vigour.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2. Postage Extra.

☞ To introduce this Greatest Tonic, Graphologist will post you a Trial Bottle on receipt of 4 Annas Postage Stamps.

Please Address :—

GRAPHOLOGIST, MANDVI POST, BOMBAY.

Can also be had from :—

B. D. MOTIWALLA, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A. B. MEHTA, (Union Typewriting Co.,) Pydhoni, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£532,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if over Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)............Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, etc.

E. BEY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 9,060,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed............Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS :

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years............	5
" 1 Year............	4½
" 6 Months............	4
" 3 Months............	3½

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, next to 15th Bombay Infantry Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, Brussel's carpets, English ice-box by Bolton, gent's bicycle, lady's dresses, garden pots, Singer's sweing machine, etc., the property of Captain G. H. PREVOST, of the 23rd Bombay Rifles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NARON DHAROO STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Transferees of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Matubai, widow and Administratrix of the estate of Jadowji Jethabhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at p.m., the undermentioned property in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of August 1901.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with the messuages or buildings standing thereon, situate at Naran Dharoo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 3-9 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the east by the said Naran Dharoo Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Vishraw Govindji, and on the south by the property of Vishwanath Atmaram and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 891, and street No. 5251 Naron Dharoo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F. P. Pavri, attorney for the abovenamed transferees at his office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED 17-61THS SHARE IN THE SCINDHIA AND SAJAPUR UJJAN COTTON PRESS AT UJJAN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of August 1903, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bombay by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. B. Sheshagiri Rao, High Court Vakil of Hyderabad Deccan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of June, 1902, and in the Indenture of further charge dated the 3rd day of February, 1903 all that the 17-61ths Undivided Share of the Mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of Inam land situate at Ujjan in Malwa within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior admeasuring 11 bighas or thereabouts together with all the messuages, tenements or buildings standing or now in the course of erection thereon known as "the Scindhia and Sajapur Ujjan Cotton Press and all the presses and other machinery boiler engines, tools, implements and furniture thereon and bounded on the East by a Public Road, on the West by a tank called 'Khirsagar' on the North partly by the property of Shiriram Vainarain and partly by the City Road and on the South by the City Hospital and a road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to N. M. Cama, Esq. Solicitor for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Meghjee Viram, viz :—

GOLD ORNAMENTS :—Bangles, rings, googri, toolsypatia, kanthi, sankla, kudda, hiraankli, hansli, vedla, pearl and diamond nose ring, kap, pearl kanta, vali, panda, vidari, vindo, mandelia, thoria, patli, chandanchoori, &c.

SILVER ORNAMENTS.—Athasia, sankla, ferva, &c.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings Venetians, Fancy Suiting, Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Black Lustres, Serge, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, a consignment of superior woollen cloth just landed ex. s. s. "Peninsular," consisting of—

All wool superior mixture coloured venetians, super black and blue diagonal venetians and jubilee coatings, fancy coloured suiting flannels, white tennis serge and fancy striped flannels Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whipcord and vecuna coatings, coloured homespur, fancy striped and check suiting worsteds, Shepherd check suiting coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black silk mixed lustres, black and blue twill and military serge meltons, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view three days before sale.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, No. 1, Block, G. I. P. R. Quarters, next to the Co-Operative Stores, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, piano by Soundy and Co., large cooking stove, ice box, Singers sewing machine, linolium carpet, bicycle, lamps, iron safe, table ornaments, flower pots, etc., the property of A. W. MALFIGGINI, Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT DADAR AND SION.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 263 of 1901.

Katherine............Plaintiff

versus

Martin Doming D'Souza and others............Defendants

Under instructions of Messrs. Chandulal Dayabhai and Maneckjee Sorabjee Captain, the Special Commissioners appointed herein by virtue of the Consent Decree passed in this suit on the 8th day of October, 1901, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1903, at the hour of 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, in two separate lots, the lands described in the particulars below :—

At 3 p.m., on the Premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Toka land, situate at Wadala, near Dadar, admeasuring 7,087 square yards, be the same little more or less, and forming a portion of all that piece of Toka land admeasuring 8,863 square yards, and which said piece of Toka land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 78-12, &c., and now No. 14849, 11922, &c., and new Survey Nos 1-2155, 4-2156, 2-2199, 1-2197, 4-13-2155, 9-2197, 1-2600, 1-2222, 2-2299, 2-46, 47, 2-52 and 10-2154. There are two dwelling-houses assessed, respectively, under ward No. 3617, and street No. 8&8, and ward No. 3645, and street No. 826, standing on the above piece of Toka land and the land appertaining to the said two houses admeasuring about 1,066 square yards, and the said two houses are excluded from the sale.

At 4-30 p.m., on the Premises,

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Toka land, situate at Sion admeasuring 6,314 square yards, be the same little more or less, bearing Collector's old No. 19, and New No. 15842, and new Survey No. 14-728, 6-7-730, 7-8-733, 3-732, 1-2-729 1-668, 9-750, 9-10-754 and 5-787.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the plaintiff, at their office, at 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Bhora Samsoodin Mahomedally Commissariat Contractor, the following bales of gunny bags—

5 bales each 400 gunny bags.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8 Grants Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved F. P. Household furniture, glass, crockery and best platedware, drawing room suits, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one Lancaster instantograph camera with stand, one organ harmonium, one small iron safe, one singing canary bird, one English clock with glass dome, copper utensils, Lady's and Gentlemen's bicycles, etc, etc., the property of Capt. G. A. SHEPHERD.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in very good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.

1 pair of English bicycle wheels by "John Rugby and Sons," Wednesbury (without rubber-tyres) and a Collinges patent axle to fit the above.

2 horses, broken to harness, very quiet.

6 milking goats.

Under instructions from the Port Officer and Receiver of Wrecks and under the provision of Section 77 of Act VII of 1880, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following pairs of boots.

62½ pairs of ammunition boots.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th August, 1903.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

BANKER & Co.,
GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS,
MADE UP ACCORDING TO LATEST FASHION
STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The London and Liverpool markets are closed for the holidays.

Silver—Spot in New York ...... 54 3-4 = unchanged
Exchanged—New York Demand 485 3-4 = + 1-8

In New York—

Receipts at the Port............	1,000 bales.
Do. last year............	1,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do. Continent............	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	12'75 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec	9'73 — 2
Do. do. March	9'75 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 1/4 unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept.	10'79 + 4
Do. do. December	9'60 + 1
Tone at close	Steady.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the Average Condition of the Crop in 11 Cotton States is 79'7 per cent.

The Average Condition at the same time during the last two years is as follows :—

1901............ 77'2 per cent.
1902............ 81'9 "

Last month the Average Condition was 77'1 per cent.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 3rd August, 1903 :—

Cotton	410	bales.
Wheat............	4 818	cwts.
Linseed	1,7 8	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1,993	"
Gingellyseed............	16	"
Poppyseed	1,981	"
Groundnuts	289	"
Castorseed	311	"
Rice	864	"
Myrabollams............	1,614	"
Cottonseed	3,714	"

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.

EXCHANGE—TONE steady.

Bank T.T. ....1s. 4d.
Bank Demand............1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A..1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 170
Marks 3 do do 138½
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 128¼
Shanghai 30 do do 177 1-2
Japan 30 do do 152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm.
Cash ... ... 98'15
1st Settlement ... ... 98'13

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 16th June 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd " 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd " 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	20	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Pessi 91 per cent............	Rs.	30	4
Club, No. 1	"	29	8
Herd, Red	"	23	8

COTTON.—The local Cotton Market is quiet but steady with little business doing either for Export or by Mills. New Crop is steady and a small line of fully good Khandesh is reported as having been taken up by a Mill at Rs. 179. December-January delivery. The following are to-day's quotations for New Crop.

	Rs.		
Fine M G Broach............	Rs. 233	25th March 1904	delivery
Goot	" 223		"
Fully Good Khandeish............	" 177	Dec-Jan	"
Fine Damangaum			
Poo'gaum	" 198	"	"
" Scinde Punjab............	" 181	"	"
"	" 183	Nov-Dec	"
" M G Bengals	" 184	"	"
"	" 182	Dec-Jan	"
Fully Good H G Bengals............	" 174-171	15th Jan 1904	"
Fine "	" 180	Dec-Jan	"
Fine Khangaum Akola fair staple	" 194-5	"	"
" Oomrawattee	" 193-3	"	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales .... 6,000 Bales.
Imports............ 6,000.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.		
6'35	5'79	5'40		
—2	—2	—2		
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5'30	5'25	5'25	5'21	5'13
—2	—2	—1	—2	—2

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara Captain H. A. Sharpe, which arrived in harbour to-day from the Persian Gulf via Karachi experienced fresh monsoon and W.-S.-W. winds. The steamer Offenbach, Captain H. Schutt, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Patavia, met with fine weather to Ceylon, thence moderate monsoon. The Japan Mail Steamship Company's steamer Hiroshima Maru, Captain J. Nogoo, which reached here on Monday evening from Yokohama encountered north-westerly wind with rough sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Secunderabad and slightly elsewhere. The barometer is about normal or slightly below over the whole country.

Winds are south-westerly or westerly at the majority of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong in Cutch and at Veraval, Raipur, Amroati, Bangalore and at most stations in the Bombay Presidency.

Temperature.—There is no great change in temperature, the variations from normal in most cases remaining slight or moderate. The maximum varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 74° at at Belgaum, and the minimum from 88° at Jacobabad to 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky continues cloudy and humidity changes are irregular.

Rain continues to fall over a large area, but the quantities registered have been in most cases small. The largest amounts recorded are 4-37 at Jubbulpore. 8-26 at Agra and 27-03 at Jamnagar,

Weather is fairly normal along the West Coast and rainfall is decreasing in amount.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	8	2	13
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	6	6	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion............	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown............	0	0	0
Hospitals............	0	0	6
Total	16	57	72
Total plague deaths to date............	261,231	214,5	
Same date last year	5	5	93

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MACDONALD—July 30, at 326 Beadon Street, Calcutta, the Rev K s Macdonald, D D, of the United Free Church Mission, in his 71st year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water 10-16 p., 9-51a., Low water, 3-2m. 4-2
League Football, Cooperage.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The Caledonia variety troupe will give an entertainment at the Seamen's Institute, Frere-road, to-night at 8-30.

COCOANUT HOLIDAY.—The annual fair held in connection with the Cocoanut Holiday will take place on Friday next on the Esplanade, along the Cruickshank Road.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.—The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, St George's Hospital Nursing Association, begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of Rs. 145-15 realized by the football match on Saturday, the 25th ultimo, for the benefit of the funds of the Association.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, per extra s. s. Maria Valerie will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per s. s. Umlazi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 14th instant.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—On Monday afternoon Lalla Maoji and three other boys were engaged on board the steam-ship Umta to keep a shute clear. The shute was suspended with ropes and the boys were standing on it, when one of the ropes broke, with the result that three of the boys fell into a barge lying alongside, but Lalla Maoji fell between the barge and the vessel into the sea and was drowned. His body has not been found since.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Babaji Oomaji a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Jones, with attempting to commit suicide, by administering to himself opium. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he had been suffering from fever for the last two years and that he with a view to put an end to his suffering, took opium. The Magistrate sentenced him to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

ROBBING HIS MASTER—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Tpsell charged Mathura Ramprasad, a Hindu, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with stealing brass ware of the value of Rs. 35, the property of his master Alibhai Bhaijibhai. The evidence showed that on the 1st instant the accused was attempting to dispose of a number of brass hinges at Null Bazaar, when he was arrested by the Police on suspicion. On enquiries it was found that the accused had stolen the hinges along with several other brass articles from his master's godown. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of July the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 3492. The number of new admissions was 1,152, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos............	341	203	377	921
Mussalmans............	69	35	110	214
Parsees	4	1	7	12
Other castes............	1	1	3	5
Total............	415	240	497	1,152

The average daily attendance was 113.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Noormahomed Pirmahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged with theft of a pair of silver bangles and a coat, of the collective value of Rs. 3, belonging to Dhakoobai, a woman, residing at Gamdevi. It appears that on Monday afternoon, during the absence of the complainant, the accused entered her house and removed two silver bangles from the person of her daughter, named Padmi, aged eight years, who was then lying asleep on a cot. The accused then picked up a coat from a nail in the room and was leaving the place, when the girl woke up, and seeing a stranger in the house, raised an alarm. The neighbours came up and arrested the thief. The accused in his defence said that the complainant had called him at her house to sell him the coat, but as they did not agree about the price, the woman charged him with theft. He, however, admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECOGNITION OF PUBLIC SERVICES.—At the Central Police Office, yesterday morning, Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, presented a valuable watch to Mr. Keshowji Nathoo Sailor, a prominent Lohana citizen, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the Police from time to time since the outbreak of plague in Bombay. The ceremony took place in the presence of Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police. The Commissioner in presenting the watch said he hoped Mr. Sailor would keep it as a small token of the esteem in which he had been held by him and that he would be spared long to enjoy more honours in future.—Mr. Sailor in reply expressed his heartfelt thanks for the gift presented to him and said it was not the watch that he valued so much as the gracious recognition of his humble services by such a high official as the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Sailor further stated that he would always be ready and willing to render what humble assistance he could, either to the officers of the Police or to those of other Government departments. He would keep the watch as an heirloom in his family. The watch bore the following inscriptions :—"To Rao Bahadur Keshowji Natboo Sailor, from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for assistance cheerfully rendered, 1903."

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST—Nanabhoy Jagannath, a Hindu, was charged yesterday morning by Jamadar Naorozji Sadlatwala with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 120, belonging to Rustomji Maneckji, a customs-agent, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court. It appeared that on Saturday morning the complainant gave the amount to the accused to be paid at the Customs office as Customs due. The accused returned with a duplicate bill of entry. The complainant received information on Monday that the money had not been paid at the Customs Office by the accused. Information was given to the police who arrested the accused. The latter gave up Rs. 27 in cash and some ornaments valued at Rs. 79, which he said he had purchased from the money given to him by the complainant. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.—Yesterday afternoon before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Gopalji Valji, a cloth merchant, charged Karsondas Mitha, his servant, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 816, being the amount of the outstandings collected by him on different occasions. Mr. Desai, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Saber, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. Saber pleaded guilty on behalf of the accused and requested the Court to deal leniently with his client, who was very inadequately paid for his services. Thousands of rupees passed through his hands while he was paid only Rs. 12 per month. Naturally he was tempted to misappropriate the amount complained of. The Magistrate in disposing of the case, observed that the complainant was responsible for the position in which he had found himself looking to the salary he paid to the accused. Under the circumstances he sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were present Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuff, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David Mr. D. E. Wacha Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

OVERCROWDING IN THE CITY.

HOUSING FOR THE POOR.

The board resumed consideration of the report made by the Land Committee with regard to the housing of the poor in connection with scheme No 2. The Land Committee in their report stated :—

HOUSING THE POOR IN CONNECTION WITH SCHEME II.

We have considered the following memorandum by the Chairman reporting in detail on the subject of the housing question in connection with Scheme II :—In continuation of my memorandum of 3rd April 1903 circulated with Circular No. 143, detailing the several proposed additions to and omissions from the Scheme, it is now necessary to report in detail on the subject of the housing question in connection with Scheme No. II. The question is complicated by the omission of any provision for this purpose in the estimate of the Scheme. In the report submitting the Scheme to Government, we stated, It is not proposed to provide quarters for the poorer and working classes in connection with this Scheme, as the quarter of Bombay concerned is an important business centre. If such quarters are found to be necessary arrangement may be made to house the displaced poor classes in the immediate vicinity when the Market Lines are vacated. The Market Lines have not yet been vacated and it is necessary therefore to make other arrangements. The Boards' Chawls may be built either alongside the new Main Street or on a plot of land outside the limits of the Scheme as sanctioned. The former alternative is objectionable, as such use of valuable frontages would be undesirable as tending to reduce the character of the new street for business purposes and would besides result in heavy loss from high priced lands being utilized instead of cheap sites. The sanctioned scheme provides as is usual with street schems, for a plot of frontage land generally about 80 feet in depth and as a consequence practically the whole of the land we have notified for Scheme II will be required either for the emplacement of the projected roads or for building frontages for such roads. The housing question in street schemes has therefore difficulties which must be separately dealt with. It is with this view that I have proposed in my memorandum of 3rd instance, to acquire the properties situated outside the limits of the sanctioned scheme, between Chandanwady Lane and the Northern limit of scheme No. II as sanctioned. This area is designated Block J on plan No. M-31 accompanying my memorandum of 3rd instant. It admeasures about 13,068 square yards. A portion of it, admeasuring about 1 695 square yards, can be profitably utilized so as to secure a depth of 100 feet of frontage land on our new street and admit of the provision of a service passage 10 feet in width in the rear of this frontage land. A portion of it admeasuring about 2,000 square yards, and scored blue on the plan above referred to, may be handed over to the Municipality for the construction of the Night-soil Depot, Latrine, &c., in exchange for the site of the existing Night-soil Depot, Metal Depot and road between them, and the Hindu Burial ground and a further portion of it, admeasuring about 790 square yards, may be sold to the Municipality for widening Chandanwady Lane to the regular line of the street. Thus, out of the total area of Block J, about (13,068—1,695 — 2,000 — 792=8,581 square yards will be available for housing accommodation. To this may be added about 1,118 square yards out of Case No. 91 not required for frontage on the new proposed street : thus bringing up the total area available for housing accommodation to (8,581 plus 1,118) equal to 9,699, say 9700 square yards. On the area of 9700 square yards available for housing purposes there is already a building abutting on Chandanwady Road and occupying an area of about 564 square yards. It was constructed about 8 years ago. It is well built and well ventilated. It is therefore proposed to retain it. It consists of ground floor and an upper storey. There are 15 rooms on the ground floor used as shops, each admeasuring about 140 square feet and fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 8. There are also 15 rooms on the first floor, used as living rooms, each admeasuring about 140 square feet and fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 4. On the balance of the area, viz (9,700—564=9,136, say, 9100 square yards, it is proposed to put up chawls. Taking one room for every 10 square yards of land, there will be 910 rooms in the new chawls, out of which 15 will be shops and the rest living rooms. The total area in Block J now proposed to be acquired is 13 068 square yards and it is estimated that the cost of this acquisition will be Rs. 2,30,500, which works out to about Rs. 18 per square yard, or Rs. 20 with 10 per cent. contingencies and management. The total area available for housing purposes being 9,700 square yards, the total cost of the land equals 9,700 square yards × 20 =Rs. 1,94,000. The cost of the new chawls containing 910 rooms (455 units of 116 square feet, and 455 of 145 square feet) will be Rs. 4,65,010 as detailed below ; —455 units at Rs. 470 each Rs 2,13 850, 455 units at Rs. 552 each Rs. 2, 51 160. Total Rs. 4,65,010. Thus the total cost debitable to the housing scheme is Rs.(1,94,000 plus 4 65,010)=Rs, 1 59,010, including 10 per cent for contingencies and management. The gross annual rent of the chawls may be estimated at Rs. 35,820 as detailed below :—15 existing shops at Rs. 8 per month Rs. 1,440 ; 15 living rooms at Rs. 4 per month Rs. 720 ; 15 proposed shops at Rs. 8 per montnth Rs. 1,440 ; 895 living rooms at Rs. 3 per month Rs. 32,220 ; 940 Total Rs. 35,820.

The financial results of the housing scheme as detailed below show that the loss to Board on the site utilized for housing is Rs. 76,935 or about Rs. 8 per square yard :—Gross rents as detailed in the preceeding para. Rs 35,820, Deduct—35 per cent for all outgoings Rs. 12,537. Net annual income Rs. 23,283 Capitalised value of net annual rent at 4 per cent that is at 25 years purchase Rs 5,82,075 Deduct—Cost of building Rs. 4,65,010 Net capital value of land as utilised Rs. 1,17,065 Probable cost of land Rs. 1,94,000 Loss to the Board on site Rs. 76,935 Loss to the Board per square yard utilised for housing equals to Rs. 76,935 divided by 9,700 square yards equals to Rs. 8 It will be noticed that the net revenue from the housing scheme will be sufficient to yield a net annual return of 3'53 per cent on the total Capital outlay as shown below—Capital outlay Rs. 659,010 Rs. 100 Net Annual Income Rs. 23283—3'53. It will be notéd that, with the figures already given, the provision of chawls will pay if the cost of the site is written down to about Rs. 12 per square yard. It will also pay if the gross receipts can be increased to Rs. 40,550 per annum which, with 35 per cent. as outgoings, will produce a net income of Rs. 26,360 per annum. Again to secure a gross return of Rs. 40,554 and counting on 30, rooms producing Rs. 8 per month, the rent payble for living rooms would have to average Rs. 41-4 per annum or Rs. 3 45 per month. The rents for the rooms have been taken to at an average of Rs. 3 per room per month as against an average of Rs. 2-8-0, which we obtain from the Agripada Chawls. In view of the high rents now paid for quarters in this part of the City and the high wages earned by the working clases in the neighbourhood of the markets and Docks, I do not think the Rs. 3 a month estimated for too high a rent for this locality. I have already included provisions for the site of these chawls in the proposals made in my memorandum regarding additions and ommissions to Scheme II. To finance the constrution of chawls for this Scheme the simplest course would be to make additional provision in the rivised estimate to be submitted to Government. It has been shown that there have been very large savings in the cost of the Scheme. We are of opinion that—(1) The Municipal Commissioner should be asked to select a site for the latrines and depot and also for the halalkhor chawls if he desires to provide such. The (2) Engineer should arrange for the trasfer of lands required for setbacks, and (3) The Engineer should submit plans and estimates, as early as possible, for quarters for housing the poor on the the balance of the land available after retaining the existing new chawl in Charniwady Lane, to which an additional story should be added if practicable. We are further of opinion that the new chawls should be half of 116 square feet and half of 148 square feet units, in all cases to consist of ground and 3 upper storeys and with the conveniences proposed in the case of the new Agripada Chawls and we beg to recommend accordingly. The cost to be met by provision in the Revised Estimate of Scheme No. II.

Dr. Viegas did not oppose the report but he asked whether any inquiry had been made for a plot other than the one discussed at the previous meeting. He said there was a plot near a medical dispensary at Chundanwady which could be used for accommodating those displaced by the operations carried in out connection with scheme No 2. He also drew the attention of the Board to a number of houses which had been declared unfit for human habitation under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and which the owners were either unable or unwilling to set them right and make them fit for human habitation. He asked whether it would not be expedient to acquire and pull down these U. H. H. houses and erect new buildings in their places for the accommodation of the displaced people.

The Chairman said there were many U. H. H. houses within the area comprised by the scheme, which they had purchased and demolished. According to his information the total number of people displaced by the scheme would be about five thousand or five thousand and five hundred, but in view of the fact that a number of them had already found accommodation elsewhere he considered provision for the accommodation of about three thousand would be enough.

The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes said taking the number of rooms in the chawls at 910 and the rate of three persons in each room the total number would be 2,730.

The Chairman said between two and three persons in each room could be properly accommodated so the proposed accommodation would be quite sufficient.

The report was adopted.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF AN ARCHITECT.

Consideration was given to a circular on memorandum by the Chairman pointing out the necessity for the Board to have an archetect and building surveyor of their own.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola inquired whether the appointment of an assistant engineer sanctioned by the Board about three years ago did not obviate the necessity of making the proposed new appointment. He said no architect engineer was appointed up till now.

Sir James Willcocks was in favour of making the proposed appointment.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes also supported the proposal which he said in the interests of the Trust should be carried out. He said the Government had a consulting architect of their own.

The Chairman said they owed 130 plots and the properties which were being erected thereon were worth a crore or a crore and a half of rupees. He received three or four plans at a time and found it difficult to attend them although he tried his best.

The Hon Mr. Ibrahim proposed, that the consideration of the matter be postponed, and that the chairman be requested to state whether the appointment of an assistant engineer sanctioned about three years ago did not obviate the necessity of creating the appointment of an architect and a building surveyor of the Board on the understanding that the assistant engineer had some architectural experience.

The proposition was adopted.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The Board considered a letter from the Engineer requesting sanction to the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 61,276 for constructing a pitched slope to the existing wall on the Kennedy Sea Face and repair to the existing crib work and wall.

The sanction asked for was granted.

SUPERVISION OF BUILDINGS.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Engineer suggesting that a clause be added to the building conditions that all buildings on Trustees estates should be under the supervision and control of a qualified architect engineer or surveyor.

It was resolved that in future a clause be added in the agreements with the lessees that the latter should employ a licensed surveyor or a qualified engineer, approved by the Board.

After transacting some other business the Board adjourned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Offenbach, 3,433 tons, Captain H Schutt, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Batavia, 24th July, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain E B Hirst, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c. via Marmugoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Mr and Mrs Badenhurst, Mr D A D'Souza and 40 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1,675 tons, Captain A G Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 3rd July, via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Black, Mr Rankins and Mr McDonald, as passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Hiroshima Maru, 2, 85 tons, Captain J Nagao, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Yokohama 1st July via intermediate ports with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Huzara, 1,3 6 tons, Captain H A Sharpe, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 37 cases opium, and the following passengers :—Mr W A Johns, Miss Birch, Miss Mullen, and 63 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 1st August, should be regarded as a half weather working day for steamers in the Docks.

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Offenbach s	Schutt	Batavia, July 21
	Hiroshima Maru s.	Nagao	Yokohama, July 1
4	Huzara s	Sharpe	Bushire, July 21
	Sefala (Transport).	Alexander ..	Berbera, July 27
	Sirsa s	Abbott	Calcutta, July 3
	R Rubattino s	Dodero	Genoa, &c

DEPARTURES

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Nizam s	Collier	Calcutta
	Kebela s	Hodgson	Persian Gulf
	Putiala s............	Hirst	Durban, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—

Steamer Hiroshima Maru, for Japan, &c.
" Offenbach, for Hamburg, &c.
" Ballaarat, for China, &c.
" Ula, for Calcutta, &c.
" Umta, for Calcutta, &c.
" Nowshera, for Calcutta, &c.
" Huzara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Kapurthala, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 1.

The City Line Company's s. s. Hardrick-Hall arrived from Bombay day before yesterday evening.

ADEN, AUGUST 3.

The British India S. N. Company's s. s. Rewa left this evening.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin (extra) is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at noon on Friday next.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Narrikin (extra) from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

The Florio and Rubattins Company's s. s. D. Baldinno from Bombao, arrived at Naples on the 3rd morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Belgravian s—1440 cwt oil cak Glade and Co ; 2300 cwt wheat Sanday and Co ; 65 bales hemp Hirjee Govindjee ; 10 bales wool Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—81 bales skids W and A Graham and Co ; 60 cwt turmeric M J Joomabhoy and Co, 8 casks Indian condiments Owen and Okell ; 200 cwt gum P Jeitha ; 10 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co ; 26 cases black tea William M Bell ; 12 cwt tortoise Theli R Daunjee and Co ; 32 bales hemp A Mahadew ; 10 bales skins Esmail Sewjee ; 42 bales skins H O H Hassum and Co ; 4 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 80 cwt gum B Nazir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—3 bales woollen carpets F Fischer and Co ; 31 cases tea William Watson and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—1000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.
Courtfield s—7400 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Beira s—2001 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.
Clan Robertson s—3918 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Offenbach s—1000 cwt myrabollams, 300 cwt mustardseed and 12000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Springwell s—330 bales hemp N Futehally and Co ; 2000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers ; 993 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co.
Como s—2000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co.
Clan Monroe s—2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 2030 cwt linseed A Blancheck and Co ; 1000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Offenbach s—1000 cwt myrabollams and 300 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers ; 1415 cwt mowraseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 6000 cwt mowraseed J A Begbie and Co ; 371 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2300 cwt maize and 500 cwt wheat Tata and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Offenbach s—330 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers ; 1983 cwt jowarie J Fachiri ; 60 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co;

FOR GENOA.

Clan Robertson s—1000 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hiroshima Maru s—200 bales cotton Tata and Co ; 100 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton A Blancheck and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hiroshima Maru s—400 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—1700 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 1150 bales twist C E Rahim and Co ; 300 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist Sam Yee and Co Ld.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1903.

THE IDEALS OF THE INDIAN ARISTOCRACY.

THIS is the subject of an ably written article by "One of the Class" in the new number of the "Calcutta Review." The writer, who does not seek to deny that there is an aristocracy of learning and another of wealth, treats of the aristocracy of ancient heritage, for which he claims the utmost solicitude. The levelling influences of the British administration have obliterated the landmarks of the many privileges that the Indian aristocracy possessed though in Native States they are acknowledged. But, it seems, the former influence has so far affected them that they are quickly disappearing. When the rights of native rulers, secured to them by treaties, made under different circumstances, are being submitted to new interpretations in consonance with modern times and ideas, the interests of the more numerous though less fortunate members of this class, the writer modestly thinks, might at least receive consideration. He is of opinion that owing to an imperfect acquaintance with Hindu Law and Society the British Government has not been happy in its actions regarding the inheritance and partition question, and its action has greatly influenced the mediocre administrators of native States, who have given up more solid and sounder practices. Excepting the so-called chiefs, who are governed by political dicta, all have been indiscriminately submitted to the levelling provisions of the Hindu Law while the pronouncements of the Privy Council have also, if possible, made matters more confusing. It is satisfactory to know that the writer makes an exception in favour of the Bombay Government in his condemnatory references "Inheriting territories and wisdom from the Maratha Government" has enabled it to keep its head cool to some degree and to extend a helping hand to the otherwise helpless aristocracy, the application of the law of primogeniture and impartibility having saved many a family from inevitable extinction.

The recent decision by the Secretary of State in a Bombay case is regarded as a safe model for future guidance. It is that in which the Potnis family were interested. The founders of this family, which is a very old one, were originally in the service of the Bijapur Kingdom. A saranjam jagir was granted to them in the time of Shahu. Bajirao confiscated some of it, but a part, worth about seven thousand rupees, was divided amongst the branches of the family. The Bombay High Court declared the estate to be divisible. But as saranjams have been declared to be, and are, indivisible, the Government of Bombay considered the decision of the Court to be erroneous. After a long dispute the Secretary of State upheld the contention of Government, and what "One of the Class" now wishes is that the Government of India and the misguided native States shall apply the English law of inheritance to the Indian aristocracy. The growth of democracy and the supplanting of the aristocracy of ancient heritage by those of wealth and learning will tend in the other direction ; but the writer makes out a very good case for his own side, and from his own point of view there is much wisdom in his arguments. He would have the old aristocracy more considerately treated. He would have a selected number sit on the Legislative Council, that when any measure of universal application is to be passed the opinions of all the Chiefs may be collected and may be given full weight. He would also have members of noble families assist in the Councils, and we are with him in asking more representation for the Native States. We also support his contention that the abandonment of the Statutory Civil Service was harmful to the cause of the Indian nobility. Its institution opened to them an honourable and legitimate career, far more to be commended than the establishment of the Cadet Corps. Since the abolition of the Statutory Service members of aristocratic families, who have fallen in state to the necessity of having to earn their bread, are now obliged to enter the subordinate ranks of the Government service.

On the other hand, it is shown that those whose position in society prevents them accepting an inferior position are not only lost to the service of the Government, but owing to poverty and other causes, find it increasingly difficult to maintain their position and gradually sink into insignificance. The Statutory Civil Service was regarded by the aristocracy as a natural help to them in their struggle for existence. It encouraged them to acquire modern accomplishments, and in the absence of that encouragement they become indolent and a burden to their country. "One of the Class" does not seek to deny that Government may have been deceived in the appointment of certain persons, but contends that was not sufficient reason for its abandonment—merely an argument in favour of greater caution and circumspection in the selection of candidates. Rather the re-institution of this branch of the service than the adoption of the alternative measure that the writer suggests. He would attach sprigs of the Indian aristocracy to the embassies and consulates of the British Empire all over the world. Few, he thinks, in the beginning, would accept such posts, but in course of time they would not fail to become popular. Too popular we imagine, and endless mischief might accrue. No, if they are to be, employed at all, as they are entitled to be, it must be in India. Their whole training and every natural instinct demands it. We should never expect them so far to forget their caste as to be of much service to Indian commercial men, called upon to visit the countries to which they might be appointed ; nor could they very well, in the absence of special training, be expected to answer as commercial and industrial advisers to their fellow countrymen. But the claims of the old aristocracy to such consideration, in general, as the writer urges, are patent, and it is remarkable that so little has been done to provide it.

FARMING AND RAILWAYS IN RHODESIA.

In the Report submitted by the Directors of the British South Africa Company with part of which we dealt on Monday the necessity for encouragement to agriculture has not been forgotten. Farming by white settlers steadily increases, irrigation has even been attempted, the large dam constructed by the Rhodes' trustees in their estate on the Matopos has given a useful proof of what can be done in this direction. One great difficulty with farmers is the recurrence of epidemics among cattle. But this obstacle is being turned by the employment of steam machinery in agriculture. Donkeys have also been imported and sold at cost price to cultivators. Professor Koch, who has been examining into the cattle disease in Rhodesia, believes it to be of purely African origin and neither more nor less than African Coast fever in a peculiarly malignant form. The wheat grown near Salisbury was favourably received in the London market and was valued at a higher price than English wheat. Cotton grows wild everywhere, both it and the cultivated staple have met with the approval of experts in England. A syndicate are about to establish on the best lines cotton cultivation in Rhodesia. Tobacco is already flourishing on a large scale, and will before long compete in European markets. Another branch of industry, Cold Storage, will supply a regular supply of fresh meat to the community, "spasmodic and expensive," being the qualifications of the present supply in consequence of heavy losses among cattle. The United Rhodesia Gold Fields, Ltd., has transferred all its land, 200,000 acres, to the Rhodesia Lands, Ltd., Company, which will undertake farming operations on a large scale and encourage colonisation. We have left mention of the railways last, though much of the cheerful prospect for the future of Rhodesia depends on them. There were at the end of March, 1902, 887 miles of railway open, that is three hundred more than were open in May, 1902, and 113 more than at the end of that year. Including the Beira section 901 miles were open. The net earnings for 1902 were £89,000 greater than in 1901. Railway communication now exists between Beira and the southern ports and between Salisbury and Buluwayo. There are several small extensions to the different mining districts. From Buluwayo to the Waukie coal fields, the Victoria Falls, and right away northwards the line is being energetically constructed, a section of 167 miles was opened on 30th March last. Tenders for the construction of the bridge over the Zambesi below the magnificent Victoria Falls have been accepted. North of the Zambesi up to N'Kala on the Kafue, surveys have been made, and work will proceed here also. A train de luxe runs each way once a week from Cape Town to Buluwayo and the fare has been reduced from twenty pounds to fifteen guineas. The telegraph line reached Ujiji in January last, but the company, the African Trans-continental called halt until the working of the Marconi system is investigated. The Directors of the British South Africa Company are quite satisfied that solid progress has been made in every direction, and they look forward confidently to the future prosperity of the enormous tract which they administer. A feeling reference to the untimely death of the maker of Rhodesia and to the great work which Mr. Cecil Rhodes accomplished in the province is a feature of the Report.

LORD HARRIS AND THE POPULARITY OF CRICKET.

LORD HARRIS, than whom no more devoted supporter of cricket could be found, in an admirable speech at the recent meeting of the Cricketers' Fund Friendly Society, expressed anxiety about the popularity of the game. By this he did not apparently mean to convey an opinion that Englishmen are ceasing to play cricket, but merely a fear that the recent falling off in spectators' admission money might prove to be permanent. The falling off in gate receipts at important matches may, we think, be set down to the wet summers during the last three years, resulting in the abandonment of so many matches and the curtailment of play in others rather than to a waning interest in the game. Lord Harris, however, thinks differently, and by way of remedy was understood to exhort his audience to give the public its desire—"bright play and finished matches." His lordship's further remarks on this theme were, perhaps, not intended to amount to advising batsmen to "hit and get out," but it is difficult to attach any other tangible and practical sense to them. And it is hardly necessary to object that the delectation of spectators, however desirable it may be in itself, cannot be made the end and aim of self-respecting cricket. The ethics of the matter are hardly disputable. The "Field" commenting on Lord Harris' remarks says : "It is the duty of every player to do his best according to his own judgment, and, subject to the directions of his captain, to win or save the match, while it is the duty of the M. C. C. to contrive that the game should be so ordered that when thus carried out it may give the best possible sport. The spectators may be educated into an appreciation of good strategy if cricket is played in a single-minded way ; but an attempt to convert it into a popular exhibition of hard hitting would, in the long run, defeat its own aim." Most cricket lovers, we fancy, will be inclined to take this view. Nothing could be more monotonous than an endeavour on the part of every batsman in first-class cricket to emulate the style of Mr. Jessop, while it would certainly lead, for a time at least, to a debasement of the standard of critical taste, and, perhaps, finally fail to tickle the vitiated appetite.

LORD CURZON'S EXTENSION.

WE are somewhat surprised that his Excellency the Viceroy's astuteness did not enable him to see through the action of the Home Government in offering him an extension of his term of office. His Excellency may take the offer as a compliment. We are doubtful if it were meant as one. Lord Curzon has not yet expressed his views sufficiently clearly on the question of Fiscal policy to lead the members of the Home Government to have him back in London, and he is too influential to be at large in the provinces, unless he is sound on that subject. He might prove a very serious obstacle to progress as interpreted by the present leaders. They are perhaps wise to try and keep him at a safe distance until after the next General Election. If the offer were ingenuously made and Lord Curzon regards the offer as an honour and a tribute to his administration, we tender his Excellency our congratulations. We observe that the expected mention of Lord Northcote's coming departure was not made. We fail to see why it should have been. It is not necessary for a Governor to be so subservient to Simla as to have an announcement made there as to his procedure. He is King in his own country, a fact the Governors of Bombay would do well to remember. Meantime the objectless reticence as to his Excellency's movements is maintained and the position has become ludicrous.

JAPAN CRITICISM.

JAPANESE papers comment vivaciously on the recent rapprochement brought about between England and France. The "Memorial Diplomatique" quotes some of their remarks. "There is no fear that the English-Japanese alliance will be weakened by the friendship between England and France," says the "Djidji Chimpo." The "Yomiouri Chimpo" writes "France and England, having lived like cat and dog have become as intimate as a fish and water. How will this affect the interests of our country? Sooner or later an alliance between England and France will come about. The two countries have democratic ideas in common. Does not one of them give the world a perfect model of Constitutional Government? Has not the Revolution of the other set all Europe on fire? Certainly their forms of Government are very different, but do they not resemble each other in the prominence given in both to ideas of liberty and equality. If the standard of morality in England is high that of France is equally high ; if England is very rich, France is also rich. Like seeks like, says the proverb. If that be true these two States must become friends." This paper predicts that, en revanche, Russia and Germany will enter into an alliance which will be also dictated by nature "because the two countries display an identical degree of barbarity." Japan is nothing if not confident, and has no dread of uttering criticisms on the most venerable Western nations.

LORD CURZON'S acceptance of the extension of his office does not interfere with any of his immediate plans. Weather permitting he will carry out his proposed Kashmir tour He will thereafter preside at the cold weather session of the Legislature in Calcutta as usual, and in the event of his availing himself of the vacation offered him by the Home Government will leave India after the Budget has been disposed of. In this case he will resign and be re-appointed on his return to India next rainy season. Nothing is yet settled regarding who will act during his absence. According to statute however, the senior Indian Governor officiates whenever a vacancy occurs in the Viceroyalty unless some other individual is specifically appointed from home. As Lord Northcote is leaving India, therefore, the probabilities now are that Lord Ampthill will officiate.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding at Bombay, will proceed to Baroda on inspection duty to-morrow, and will return to Bombay on the morning of Saturday, the 8th instant. Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Calwell, R. G. A., will command the Station of Bombay on Friday, the 7th instant. Two salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 7th, and on Saturday, the 8th instant, to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding.

MISS INEZ WRAY, who was a pupil of Mr. Edgar Faulkner, has received the Bronze Medal for her first year's work at the Royal Academy of Music, London. Miss Wray gained Senior Honours in Pianoforte Playing in Bombay in 1901 at the Trinity College Examination.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 25th July in Calcutta was 321 against 333 and 331 in the preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 69. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 24 and 35 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 11 There were 9 deaths from plague, against 8 and 15 in the two preceding weeks There were no deaths from small-pox during the week against 2 in the previous week. There were 13 deaths from tetanus against 9 in the previous week.

VISCOUNT Hisonao Seki has been suspended from the enjoyment of the privileges of the peerage of Japan on account of "conduct unbecoming his rank." It is not stated what the offence consists of.

A TOPAZ seal set in gold and bearing the Barrington arms and motto has been found on the field of Waterloo. Doubtless it belonged to Ensign Barrington, who was killed at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815.

A BURNING cinder heap in Birmingham gave way while a boy named Hadley was playing on top of it. He fell into a mass of fire, and another boy pulled him out. Hadley then jumped into a canal, and was recovered. He died, however, from the effects of the burns.

THE title to be taken by Sir Edward Lawson on his elevation to the peerage will be Lord Burnham. To mark the honour that his Majesty has conferred on their employer, the literary staff and heads of departments of the "Daily Telegraph" are to-night entertaining Lord Burnham to dinner.

TAME Ishikawa and her brother Seizo Ishikawa, of Shimoyotsugi, Japan, have been awarded a sum of 10s. each by the Government as a reward for devotion to their parent, who have been ill for many years. The brother and sister maintained their parent's and eight children by their labour.

AN instance of the happy knack Kind Edward has of saying just the right thing in the right place : The special correspondent of the "Gaulois" quotes the following words as having been said by his Majesty to M. Loubet in reply to the French President's congratulations upon the appearance of the troops at Aldershot : "M. le President, if you have admired the English troops as much as I admired the French army at the review at Vincennes, I shall be well satisfied, and I will add that I shall be very proud."

SOME weeks ago it was announced that Mr. Kruger's house had been sold. It has now begun a new life "under entirely different management." It is known as the Presidency Private Hotel, and has been "thoroughly renovated and furnished." the electric light installed, and hot and cold baths put in. The old President, in his villa at Utrecht, may well sigh as he reads of these alterations in the house where he lived for so many years. Hot and cold baths, forsooth! What an unnecessary innovation. The Presidency, indeed, will be hardly recognizable, for the famous marble lions which graced the entrance have not been included in the sale.

IRISH TOBACCO.

A HINT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

SHOULD the Government decide to permit the cultivation of tobacco as an industry in Ireland and agree to the old system of preferential tariff which existed before 1831, a good opportunity will be afforded to farmers and others of recouping themselves for losses they have sustained in other directions, and a great source of income will become available to them. For years past says the "Daily News" the Irish members of Parliament have brought up the question without success, but now that our entire fiscal policy seems about to be the subject of inquiry this appears to be a suitable occasion to revert to the subject. That tobacco can be grown, and successfully grown in Ireland has already been proved beyond a doubt, the mild climate of the south and south-west appears to be specially adapted to the cultivation of this plant. The production of tobacco in England and Ireland was first prohibited in the reign of Charles II. the object of the prohibition at that time being the encouragement of trade with the colony of Virginia whose principal export it was. After 1820, tobacco growing was permitted in Ireland and at one period as much as a thousand acres were under cultivation ; but, owing to fiscal reasons and the difficulty of collecting the taxes on the tobacco, the Government stepped in and forbade any further growth of the plant except in very limited quantities. Why there should be difficulty in collecting the tax one fails to see ; it could be collected either on the manufactured article, as is done at present in the case of beer, whisky, &c. or else in the raw material. Surely no Government nowadays would be so insane as to plead Excise difficulties, and thus deprive a country whose poverty has been almost proverbial of the means of developing a good source of income. According to Mr. Lewis's speech in the House of Commons in the year 1831, on the subject of the prohibition of the growth of tobacco in Ireland, as much as £100 profit per acre was realized in this industry, while £60 per acre was the average clear profit, a very handsome return, it must be admitted. It has also been shown that throughout the year 1830, when the distress was so great in Ireland, the only county that apparently did not suffer was Wexford, where the cultivation of tobacco was an established industry. This proves that a large number of people must have been employed in its production and cure, and that it was a source of prosperity to the county. It has been shown, too, that during its cultivation in Wexford, smuggling, which at one time was very prevalent was reduced to a minimum.

The cultivation and subsequent cure of tobacco is a somewhat tedious process. The greatest attention must be paid to detail. The seed, of which a sixpenny packet it sufficient for an acre of ground, is first planted in a specially prepared bed. In Ireland a slight hot bed so made as to prevent violent heating would no doubt be found most suitable. Care must be taken that the young plant is not exposed to frost, or the result would be most disastrous. A bed 15 ft. by 5ft. is sufficiently large to raise plants for an Irish acre. While the seedling is growing, the land—a part of the greencrop ground—must be prepared for planting out by turning the sod several times and manuring it well. When the young plants are ready about the middle of May, they are planted out in much the same manner as cabbages, the drills, running north and south, being at least 3 1 2 or 4 ft. apart. This work must be carried out with all speed, though great care must be taken not to injure a single one of the delicate leaves, a depression being left round each plant to retain moisture. Though in Ireland we have not the tobacco-grub and cut-worm to injure the young plants as in America, it frequently happens that slugs and caterpillars appears on them. The only way to destroy these is to pick them off by hand, sprinkling a mixture of lime and soot round the plants, as is done when a cabbage-crop is attacked by these pests.

When the flower has changed from green to white it is time to top. The height at which this is to be done depends on the strength of the plants, the kind of season the crop has had, and the time of year. If all these be favourable, twelve to fifteen leaves can be left on the steam ; though often when the cut is low, the leaves are stronger and more uniformly ripened, and therefore the crop fetches a higher price. In this as in everything else, quality, not quantity, should be the aim of the grower. A very important point in the cultivation of this plant is "suckering"—that is, picking off all the new leaves as they appear at the base of the old ones after the "topping." Careful attention to this doubles the the value of the crop. The Irish growers of the past generally left these on the stem, thus impoverishing the main leaves. It is also a good plan to remove the lowest leaves of each plant, which are always more or less injured by contract with the soil.

While the crop is fully ripening the cultivator should turn his attention to having all the space at his disposal prepared for the curing process, by securing stout poles horizontally across the outhouses sheds and lofts strong nails (on which to hang the plants) being driven at intervals into the poles. When the leaves throughout the crops have assumed a spotted appearance, curling up slightly at the points, the plants are fully ripe, and must be cut without delay before they begin to deteriorate. There are several methods of doing this. Some experts say that the one must suitable to Ireland, as it causes the plant to dry quickly, is to "spit" each plant first, by passing a specially made knife from top to bottom and afterwards cutting the plant. By this method they are more quickly and easily hung on the spikes. Many of the Irish growers used to pluck the leaves while the plant was still growing stringing them on cords to ripen on the walls of their houses This of course, for many and obvious reasons, would be impossible in extended culture. The Irish would have one great advantage over the American planter for there is no fear of the plants being sunburned as they lie waiting to be placed on the waggons and taken in to dry. As each plant is taken off the cart it is shaken gently to loosen leaves that may have stuck together, and then it is hung securely on a spike.

The plants are fit to take down again when they have become a light snuff colour, and are crisp and crackly but their removal must be deferred unless the atmosphere is moist enough to soften the leaves which would break if it were attempted during dry hot weather. They should be laid with great care and regularity on a board flooring raised from the ground and then covered with sacking or mast to prevent them drying out while the process of stripping is in force If two or more rads of leaves are being made, each man will keep his "pullings" separately ; thus one stripping only the butt leaves and handing the plant to his neighbour to pull the remainder. Each man binds his "hand" as he completes it, sometimes with a leaf and sometimes using a tying material. The letter plan has much to recommend it, as each leaf used to tie is one lost.

The last and most important operation in the curing of tobacco is its fermentation, or "sweating" as it was called by the Irish cultivators The "hands" are placed in bulks tightly together, a man pressing them in with his knees as they are laid one on the other. These bulks are from two to three feet in height, and over each as it is completed are placed boards covered with sacking to induce heat on the outside as well as the middle, the great object being to keep the whole as far as possible at a uniform temperature, not above 80 deg. If it exceeds this the bulk becomes too moist, and all has to be undone and a second bulk made without any pressure. Once properly fermented it will keep in good condition for any length of time. If the Irish grower sells it at this stage he saves a good deal of the trouble and expense entailed in packing ; also, it is easier for the buyer to judge of the quality of the crop in bulk than when it is packed in cases.

A great point in favour of the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland is that it only actually occupies the ground for a period of four months, and, as has been proved, its growth tends to improve the quality of the soil. Thus I have endeavoured to show that, with a little care in the cultivation and curing of this valuable plant a great source of wealth could be developed, and such details as "Land Leagues," "Plans of Compaign," &c. would be forgotten, and England and Ireland would become more closely united. We in Ireland would realize England to be our best customer, and would hardly be so suicidal as to continue the tactics that have unhappily prevailed in the past.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW POPE.

ELECTION OF CARDINAL SARTO.

CARDINAL HERRERA REPORTED DYING.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The Conclave at Rome has arrived at no decision yet.

An attempt has been discovered to communicate between the Conclave and a neighbouring house by means of flashes from a mirror.

Cardinal Herrera who fell ill on entering the Conclave is reported to be dying.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Cardinal Sarto has been elected Pope.

THE CHINESE REFORMERS.

AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

LARGE ORDERS PLACED WITH JAPAN.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

New York advices state that an urgent appeal from the Chinese reformers has been addressed to the Powers, protesting against the handing over of the Shanghai journalists to the Chinese Government for execution.

Reuter (Peking) states that owing to the unrest existing, and in view of the expiration this month of the prohibition of the importation of arms by the Powers, the Chinese Government is placing large orders for arms, including an order for 23,000 rifles and 48 field-pieces with Japan and for fifty machine guns with Germany.

OFFICERS' EXPENSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RELIEF TO BE AFFORDED.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

Lord Stanley, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that negotiations were proceeding between the War Office and General Lyttelton with a view to relieving officers in South Africa of the heavy expenses to which they are subjected by the cost of living.

LASCARS ON MAIL STEAMERS.

STATEMENT BY THE AUSTRALIAN PREMIER.

ATTITUDE UNALTERED.

Mr. Barton, the Australian Premier, replying to an influential deputation of all the trades and professions, urging the repeal of the coloured labour prohibition, said it was useless to ask its repeal until the prohibition had been tried. He added that he preferred even foreign whites to coloured labour on mail steamers.

THE SOMALI WAR.

QUESTION OF AMMUNITION.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that ammunition possessing a greater stopping power than service ammunition had been sent to Somaliland.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS

COMMONS TO VISIT FRANCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

A large party of the members of the House of Commons will return the visit of the French deputies on the 25th November.

Seventy have already accepted the invitation.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, said he hoped to announce next session an organised civilian reserve for the Army Medical Corps formed from the higher class of candidates now competing for Army medical appointments.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CUNARD LINE.

AN AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT.

An agreement between the Government and the Cunard Line, dated 20th July, has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, with a draft deed for securing debenture stock, and will be published shortly.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

SECOND READING IN THE LORDS.

The Lords have read the Irish Land Bill a second time.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Tibetan and Chinese officials besides dealing with trade difficulties will deal with grazing and other disputes on the frontier of Sikkim and Tibet.

THE VICEROY'S PERIOD OF OFFICE.

AN EXTENSION ANNOUNCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The Viceroy announced in the Council to-day that the Home Government have offered and that he has accepted an extension of office as Viceroy with permission to take an interim should he wish it next year.

Sir Charles Rivaz expressed the satisfaction which he felt sure would be universal at this announcement and congratulated India on securing Lord Curzon's services for another period to complete the great project of reform he had undertaken.

At the opening of the Legislative Council this morning, his Excellency the President addressed the hon'ble members as follows:—It is my duty to make an announcement at the opening of this proceedings. Some months ago his Majesty's Government offered me an extension of my term of office in India, and since then I have long and anxiously considered what it would be right for me to do The rule of the custom of a five years' duration of the Viceroyalty of India seems to me to be in the whole a wise rule, and I should not like by any action of mine to be thought to weaken its general application.

Further, no one recognises more clearly than myself that no part is necessary, and that others could be found perfectly qualified to carry on the work. Nor can I be unaware of the tax upon health and strength and, I would add, upon spirits also that is entailed by long exile and undivided strain, or of the warning supplied by the experience of only two Governors-General in the last half-century who have stayed beyond the five years' term. These points and many others that I could name have been arguments in favour of my not accepting the offer, but, on the other hand, I have felt that there was still work, hard and heavy, but necessary work, to be done, which it was almost an obligation upon the person who had initiated it to see through.

Five years may be long enough for an individual, but it is all too short for a Government that has embarked upon wide and comprehensive schemes of reform and that aspires—I hope not vainly or foolishly—to redress many evils and to communicate a fresh impetus to the strenuous organisation of our Indian administration. Education, Police, Railways, Irrigation, Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial Advancement, Efficiency in every branch and department of our administration—all of these have been, or still are, under our close examination, and as a result we hope to frame lines upon which this country can pursue the great development that awaits it for another generation. Some of our work is already done; much is still incomplete. A little while longer is needed to start the whole on its way.

These are the considerations that led me to think that I ought not to turn my face Homewards just yet, and that it would be a neglect of duty to abandon my share in the undertaking while it still remains unfulfilled. I have felt, too that by starting on to complete this task it might be in my power to do something more for the people of this country, which in one way or another I have endeavoured to serve for so many years of my life, and which can never lose its hold upon my affections. I have, therefore, accepted the offer of his Majesty's Government for an extension of my term of office, with permission for an interim vacation in England should I desire to take it next year.

I have only come to this decision with much misgiving, but in the hope that I may find justification in the motive that underlies it in the approval of the Indian people, whom it is my privilege to serve and in the support of my colleagues to whom I owe so much, and upon whose continued co-operation I feel confident that I may rely.

I am aware that the administrative programme of which I have spoken and which we have in hand, cannot be achieved without their loyal support. It has not been pursued thus far without placing an immense strain upon the labour and energies of the official world throughout India who are the direct instruments in formulating and carrying it through.

The loyalty with which they have responded to every appeal, the zeal and devotion with which they have played their part, I can never sufficiently acknowledge or praise, but, at least, I may take this opportunity of publicly expressing my gratitude for it, and my pride at being permitted for some time longer to preside over a service thus constituted and inspired, and to assist in a task which I shall never cease to regard as the greatest and noblest that anywhere devolves upon the British race.

Sir Charles Rivaz said :—Serving as a member of your Excellency's Executive Council during the first three years of your Excellency's administration, and now I am the head of a province in which the meetings of your Excellency's Legislative Council are at present being held, I trust that it will not be considered out of place on my part if I take on myself to assure your Excellency that the announcement which your Excellency has just made will be received with the liveliest satisfaction by all classes in India. By your high and onerous appointment you will be able to bring to maturity such of the many important and beneficial projects which your Excellency has initiated, as it has not been found possible to complete within the ordinary limit of a Viceroy's term of office, and I am confident that I am expressing the general sentiments, not only of those present in this Council Chamber to-day but of the entire community of this country, in saying that the Indian Empire is to be congratulated on its good fortune in securing the benefit of your Excellency's services for further periods, and in wishing your Excellency health and strength to bring the great work you have undertaken to a successful conclusion.

The programme, as announced, was carried through at to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, Sir Denzil Ibbetson briefly enumerating the provisions of the Poisons Bill and the Transfer of Properties Bill, which are, as already, explained, in your columns.

The Transfer of Property Act, as amended by the Bill introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day, requires all mortgages effected by written instruments to be registered, whatever the amount secured. It also gives discretion to local Governments to require mortgages made within their territories even when a less sum than one hundred rupees to be effected by registered instrument. Similar latitude is allowed in regard to the change, which the Bill also introduces, whereby the instruments are required to be registered and leases made by oral agreement to be followed by possession.

Sir Edward Law made a few remarks on the Tariff Bill which is to legalise the arrangement already announced for extending the operation of the Indian Sugar Countervailing Duties. He further stated that opportunity has been taken to make it plain that these countervailing duties apply to bounties on production as well as on export.

LORD CURZON'S STAFF.

EXTENSION OF THEIR SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Lord Curzon's extension carries with it the corresponding prolongations of the tenure for the members of his Staff, and Colonel Baring will now stay on as Military Secretary long enough, it may be expected, to complete what he has so well begun at Annandale.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Nothing will be, absolutely settled regarding Lord Curzon's Kashmir tour until further reports have been received, but it is probable that the tour will take place only on a very much restricted scale.

The Phulkian States tour, after his Excellency returns from Kashmir and before he proceeds to Calcutta, is also likely to be carried out, but nothing had been yet definitely arranged.

THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

AN EXTENSION.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of a chord line of railway on the metre gauge from Rewari to Phulera, a distance of 133 miles, as a part of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

VOLUNTEER LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

The new dies with the King's head for Volunteer Long Service Medal have now reached India from England. The medals will be struck at the Calcutta Mint and will be issued as expeditiously as possible.

THE INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

CHALLENGE SHIELD FINAL.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

Calcutta met the King's Own Scottish Borderers to-day in the replayed final of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield. An enormous crowd witnessed the match and tremendous enthusiasm prevailed. The game resulted in a tie of one goal each though an extra fifteen minutes' play was allowed.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 4.

The second round of the Bangalore Polo Tournament was played this morning. The weather was uncomfortably hot, and the attendance poor, a counter attraction being the Horse and Dog Show. The first match was between the Sappers and the 4th Hussars. It resulted in a win for the latter by 5 goals and 4 subsidiaries to 2 goals. Colonel Kincaid Smith for the winners made 2 goals, and Captain Barnes, Captain Bell, and Lieutenant Neilson, one each. For the Sappers, Lieutenant Irvine and Lieutenant Wagstaff made the two goals The teams were :—

Sappers—Lieutenant Bushell, 1; Captain Marshall, 2 ; Lieutenant Irvine, 3 ; Lieutenant Wagstaff, 4.

Fourth Hussars :—Lieutenant Neilson, 1 ; Colonel Kincaid Smith, 2 ; Lieutenant Bell, 3 ; Captain Barnes, 4.

The second match was between the 1st Madras Lancers and the Bangalore Gymkhana, the latter winning by 7 goals and 3 subsidiaries to 2 goals and 1 subsidiary. The teams were :—

Lancers :—Native substitute for Captain Arnold, 1 ; Captain Faunce, 2 ; Lieutenant Popham, 3 ; Colonel Westlake, 4.

Gymkhana :—Captain Tufnell, of the Essex Regiment, 1 ; Captain Peel, Royal Horse, 2; Lieutenant Malet, 4th Madras Poineers, 3 ; and Lieutenant Gwyer, the Carabiniers, 4.

The winners in this match played brilliant polo as in the case of the Sappers in the previous match towards the close of the game.

THE LATE MRS. HARRISON.

In accordance with the wishes of her mother, as cabled out this morning, the remains of the late Mrs. Harrison will be conveyed to England, and not interred here.

THE BANGALORE HORSE AND DOG SHOW,

The Horse and Dog Show opened in beautiful weather this morning and judging has been going on all day.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

A JOURNEY IN A HOUSE BOAT.

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

The Governor arrived at Nandyal last evening from Kurnool after 41 hours' journey by house boats on the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal. His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new Municipal Hospital. Lady Ampthill, accompanied by Major Campbell and Captain Mathews, A. D. C., left Ootacamand this morning en route to join the Governor's party at Guntakal on the 6th.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

LIST OF TEAMS ENTERED.

POONA, AUGUST 4.

Ten teams entered for the Poona Junior Polo Tournament which commences on the 15th instant. The following are the names :—The Buffs ; 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry ; Oxfordshire Light Infantry ; Army Veterinary Class ; 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent (awaiting confirmation); Poona Gymkhana (Colonel Onslow's team); Poona Gymkhana (Captain Davy's team) ; and the R. F. A. team from Kirkee

THE POONA REGATTA.

The Regatta which was to take place here on the 6th August has been abandoned.

ACCIDENT AT POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

Captain Greville, Acting Military Secretary to the Governor, met with an accident at polo to-day, while playing at Kirkee. His pony slipped and fell with the rider rolling over him. Captain Greville was picked up unconscious and removed to the Station Hospital, Kirkee. He is suffering from concussion of the brain, but regained consciousness. Surgeon-Major Beevor of the Governor's staff is attending him.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. THE BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

The cricket match—Poona Gymkhana versus the Baronet Cricket Club—was resumed to-day. The two not outs of the Baronet Club went in and were soon disposed of. Others were soon dismissed and the innings closed for 64 runs. The Gymkhana went in for their second venture at 12-30. A smart shower of rain fell, and the play was stopped. The game was again resumed and up to tiffin time the Gymkhana scored 84 for five wickets down. After lunch there was an excitement in the game. A large crowd of spectators assembled. The Gymkhana closed their innings at 3-15 by 118 runs. The Baronet Club had to make good, to win the match, 158 runs, but they were all disposed of by 5-20 for 96 runs. The Gymkhana won the match by 62 runs. The following are the full scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Faviell, b Kapadia	9	l-b-w. b Merhomjee	30
Carroll, c Doctor, b Kapadia	12	c Colabavala, b Merhomjee	22
Wallinger, c Kapadia, b Pavri	1	st Chinoy, b Pavri	4
Weatherby, c Pavri, b Merhomjee	19	st Chinoy, b Pavri	13
Macdonogh, b Merhomjee	16	b Pavri	0
Captain Davy, b Kapadia	3	b Merhomjee	16
Forsyth, c Raja (junior), b Pavri	21	c Doctor, b Pavri	5
Green, c Raja (senior), b Kapadia	6	b Merhomjee	7
Captain Tancred b Kapadia	3	b Pavri	2
Maitland Kirwan, not out	8	b Pavri	5
Colonel Hazelton, run out	4	not out	2
Extras	2	Extras	12
Total	101	Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Kapadia	100	54	3	5	*51	27	5	0
Pavri	75	22	4	2	117	45	2	6
Merhomjee	60	23	3	2	73	25	3	4
Ranji	0	0	0	0	15	5	1	0

*Two wide balls.

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Dr. Pavri, c Faviell, b Macdonogh	7	b Macdonogh	0
Colabawalla, b Macdonogh	16	b Macdonogh	5
Merhomjee, b Macdonogh	8	b Macdonogh	23
Masani, b Macdonogh	7	c Forsyth, b Faviell	24
D M Raja (senior), c Weatherby, b Carroll	1	b Carroll	13
P J Chenoy, b Carroll	0	b Macdonogh	8
Raja (junior), c and b Macdonogh	4	c and b Hazelton	5
B T Mehta, b Carroll	0	l-b-w, b Faviell	4
F S Doctor, b Carroll	0	b Wallinger	0
Ranji, b Macdonogh	11	c Faviell, b Hazelton	9
Kapadia, not out	3	not out	0
Extras	7	Extras	5
Total	64	Total	95

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Macdonogh	110	37	8	6	70	27	5	4
Wallinger	35	9	3	0	50	29	1	1
Faviell	30	5	2	0	45	21	0	2
Carroll	43	6	5	4	15	10	1	1
Hazelton	0	0	0	0	40	9	5	2

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Judah Shallom with causing the deaths of Ratonji Pestonji Ichaporia, William Russell, Jacob Jacobson, Mahomed Omer, and Lillyan Hayden, on the 31st May 1903, at Bombay, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, watched the case on behalf of Sitaram Luxmon.

Mr. Arthur MacDermott, Sub-Inspector of Police, Sanitary Division, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he proceeded to the Sitaram Buildings on the evening of the 31st May after the collapse. He saw Bombardier Hayden taken out of the debris and took him to the hospital. After his return from the hospital he saw a seaman taken out of the debris.

Dr. Alexander H. MacGregor, Military Assistant Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, said that when Bombardier Hayden was brought to the hospital, his right leg was fractured and had severe bruises on it. It was afterwards thought advisable to amputate the leg from the knee-joint which was done on the 18th June. The patient gradually became worse and died on the 5th of July. The patient told him that he was in the Windsor Bar drinking, and as he was about to go away something hit him in the chest and knocked him down.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon, gave evidence similar to the one he gave before the Coroner at the inquest as regards the deaths of the four deceased persons.

Edulji Fakirji, cousin to Rustomji Cowasji Kavarana the proprietor of the Windsor Bar, said that on the evening in question the four deceased persons were seated in his shop, and he was sitting behind the counter reading a newspaper. Of a sudden the building collapsed and he was all covered with debris and lost consciousness. He knew the accused who used to supervise the work of the labourers at the Sitaram Building.

Gopal Ramji, a muccadum of sawyers, said that he had taken a contract for sawing the wood used in Sitaram Building. The timbers used in that building were sawed by him and under his instructions, from logs. The accused used to point out the logs to him and he sawed them according to the measure he (accused) gave him. After he had sawed the logs the accused used to take charge of the sections of the wood and take them by coolies to the carpenters. The witness did not work from plans or measurements given on paper. The logs were marked by the accused and he (witness) cut them accordingly. The three broken beams (exhibits B C, and D) were cut by him under the accused's orders. They looked bad now as they were broken. He did not know what became of the beams after he handed them over to the accused. He was paid for his labours by Sitaram. The witness had sawn a number of logs for that building of which some were good and some were bad. He could not say to which lot the Exhibits B, C, and D belonged. He never told the accused whether particular wood was good or bad.

The case stands adjourned till this morning.

THE late Mr. W. E. Henley compelled the love and admiration of his friends by the dauntless spirit and magnificent determination with which he waged his life-long struggle with ill-health and disease. When little more than a boy he was attacked by a disease which rendered necessary the amputation of one foot. Later he was told that the sacrifice of the other leg had become necessary. There was one hope. The fame of Dr. (now Lord) Lister had reached Mr. Henley, and he determined to go to Edinburgh. Thither he travelled third class, in intense physical suffering and when he reached the infirmary his whole possessions amounted only to a few shillings. His reward was immediate, his leg was saved, and in the infirmary he formed friendship that lasted through his life.

A NEW SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND.

IT is surprising that in a city like Bombay, which depends entirely upon commerce for its prosperity, the study of stenography and typewriting should have been so much neglected. But it is a fact that to find a clerk who combines with typewriting the knowledge of a fairly speedy system of shorthand is a matter fraught with the greatest difficulty. There are many offices in Bombay to whom such a clerk would be invaluable, and there is little doubt that the individual who could claim such accomplishments would quickly prove himself worthy of a salary much in advance of what is usually paid. The introduction, therefore, into Bombay of a system of shorthand for which exceptional merits are claimed should be associated with immediate and complete success. The "Up-to-date Shorthand" is by no means a new invention. If it were, we should be chary about recommending it. But it has succeeded under the most difficult tests. Mr. Warwick Peele, who is the exponent of the system in Bombay, has used it in the press galleries of the House of Lords and the House of Commons ; it is indeed the outcome of the practical experience of reporters who have occupied the most responsible positions that it is possible for members of their profession to hold. It is being taught all over the world. In England it is already well known, and agencies for its propagation have been instituted in Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. What strikes one who has had experience of any other system is the increased simplicity and distinctness of outline which is associated with the "Up-to-date Shorthand." This cannot but make for enhanced facility in reporting and for increased ease in transcription. It goes without saying that no system can be of any practical value unless it is easily transcribed, and that a good reporter should find the work of transcription quite as simple as the process of note-taking. But as a matter of fact this is by no means always the case. A good longhand writer usually writes a clear shorthand, but the stenography of a bad longhand writer generally resembles the caligraphy of an ink-dipped spider. It does not follow of course that because a note is badly written it cannot be easily read, for it is the shorthand-writer's boast as a rule that he can read his own notes, whereas not another person in the world, though he might be thoroughly acquainted with the system, could glean the faintest intelligence of what was the purport of them. But, notwithstanding, this mistakes do occur occasionally, sometimes with disastrous consequences. Given a fair amount of intelligence on the part of the student, however, the "Up-to-date Shorthand" professes to turn out an easily written, easily read report of dictation, conversation, or speech, and that is all that shorthand can profess. The simplicity of the system renders it easy to learn. At the end of twenty-one lessons, extending over six weeks, there is no reason whatever why the student should not have acquired a degree of competency which should fit him for a commercial or reportorial appointment. The promoters make no secret of the fact that this shorthand is the outcome of a number of other systems which have been in vogue for a long time past. At first glance it bears a considerable resemblance to "Swiftograph," and it certainly does contain a number of the principal constituents of that method of stenography. But many improvements and additions have made it speedier by far, and it is claimed that a speed of 275 words a minute has been attained through the medium of the "Up-to-date Shorthand." At his rooms at Apollo Bunder Mr. Warwick Peele is also prepared to give lessons in typewriting. This is taught on the American blind-touch system, and another advantage of the method of tuition is that the student is not confined to a single type of machine. All the principal makers are represented in the class room, and this fact assures the student of a thorough equipment in the art of typewriting before he enters upon his career in the commercial world.

BOMBAY SEAMEN'S MISSION.

AN institution which is doing excellent work in Bombay, and which thoroughly deserves the cordial support of the general public, is the Harbour Mission, conducted at St. Nicholas' Church, Prince's Dock. Recently the activity of this institution has been greatly energised by the assiduous and tactful labours of the new Chaplain, the Rev. A. H. Manning, who only took charge of the mission about a month ago. Mr. Manning, in even so short a period, has earned for himself success and a popularity with the men amongst whom his labours carry him, which must be gratifying to himself and useful in the preservation of good order in the port. All the ships which enter the docks are met by him, and he makes it his especial duty to seek out from amongst the crews those whose inexperience might lead them into trouble when ashore, or whose temperament might be a source of danger when faced by the various temptations which the city offers. In exchange for the doubtful enjoyments of the drinking bars, he offers them a service which is of such a free and easy character that it might almost be styled a social club. This service is held on Tuesday, and Saturday evening is devoted to a "smoker," at which the seamen are provided with an entertainment of a thoroughly social character. The Sunday services are bright and interesting, and Mr. Manning prides himself on preaching a short sermon, the brevity of which is almost at the discretion of his audience. The church itself is bright and attractive ; and within it a dull moment is hardly possible. A lot of good work has also been done by Mr. F. F. Punnett, whose labours as Secretary have had not a little to do with the success of the mission. To carry on the work, of course, funds are necessary. The Bombay Port Trust makes a small donation, and the Government of Bombay also gives a grant-in aid, which is little more than nominal, but for the rest Mr. Manning looks to the generosity of the public, who doubtless will only need to be reminded of the existence of such a useful institution to make a ready response. For the reading room periodicals and newspapers, and, indeed, literature of any kind, are always highly acceptable.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

OWING to the state of the ground it will be impossible to hold the mounted sports to-day.

THE TRANSPORT SOFALA.

THE hired transport Sofala, Captain J. B. P, Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera, which port she left on the 27th July. She brought two deck passengers.

A BOY with a bottle of benzine took the train the othter day from Aix-la-Chapelle to Hergenarth. As a tunnel was reached the cork flew out, and the boy struck a match to find it, when the benzine caught fire and spread to his coat. A working man in the compartment opened the door and pitched the boy out. The youth was not hurt.

THE King's visit to the Volunteer camp at Bisley this year was anticipated with much interest, and Lord Cottesloe, Sir Henry Aubrey Fletcher, and other prominent members of the Executive Council of the National Rifle Association made every arrangement to accord the Royal visitor a fitting reception. It was in 1860 that the late Queen Victoria opened the first Volunteer rifle meeting on Wimbledon Common, her Majesty actually firing the initial shot at a four hundred yards range, and scoring a bull's-eye. Four years later King Edward (then Prince of Wales) inaugurated the competitions by a shot at the mechanical target called "the running deer," also scoring what was equivalent to a centre by striking the figure on the chest. In 1866 the King was accompanied to the Wimbledon meeting by the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.

"DON GIOVANNI."

CLOSE OF THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

LONDON, JULY 17.

ON Monday there was unveiled for public and expert judgment the crowning equestrian group of the Wellington memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral, as carried out by the young Scottish sculptor, Mr. John Tweed. There is no need here and now to recall the controversy in connection with this scheme. Mr. Tweed has survived and will continue to survive the hard things said of him by Academicians who have but just heard of his name—the identity of this particular R.A. who wrote to this effect is said to be an open secret by the way—and the committee against whose scheme so much has been urged did not, as it turns out, expose the group for a brief time only as Mr. Spielmann was informed it had done. The model now set in place, of plaster, painted bronze colour, follows in all particulars, it is said, that of Alfred Stevens, which the committee purchased from the sculptor's friend and pupil, Mr. Hugh Stannus. From the original model, however, the head of the Duke had become detached, the horse lacked one of his hoofs and the magnificent tail of the smaller competition-model at South Kensington. With the aid of sketches by Stevens, etc., the work has been brought to a conclusion. There can hardly be two opinions as to the effect on the monument as a whole of an equestrian group it gives completeness to the design On the other hand, as the base of the group is some 40 or 50 fifty feet from the ground, it is difficult to judge of anything save the general effect. This general effect is of a man seated admirably on a horse that moves in fine fashion—proudly, as befits the moment, but not theatrically. The horse's head may be somewhat small in relation to the body ; the under part of the right fore leg looks strange as now seen, and, of course, the supporting prop beneath the belly—a temporary expedient—mars the rhythm of line. As now placed—it has been reversed during the last few days, we understand—horse and rider face east. This position accords with that if Stevens' original sketch, a tracing of which may be examined at St. Paul's. In the South Kensington competition model, on the other hand the group faces in the opposite way, if we mistake not, namely, in the contrary direction from the recumbent figure of the Duke, the tail of the horse being above the Truth and Falsehood instead of above the Valour and Cowardice group. No wonder that each position has been tried. There can be little doubt, however, that the present is that position which joines the rest of the design as carried out. Alfred Stevens was one of the greatest sculptor, one of the greatest of British Artists. It is a national disgrace that so many years have passed without any attempt being made to finish the most important work of his life. We demand that the crowning group shall be carried out, as far as may be, in strict conformity with the designs of the sculptor. During the next few days the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's should allow all interested access to the model by Stevens and to all drawings in the possession of the Memorial Completion Committee, in order that the public may the better judge of Mr. Tweed's result in relation to the material on which it is based.

To many opera-goers the performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is one of the events of the Covent Garden season for the masterpiece is not to be pitchforked on to the stage, but has been prepared with care and will be presented in a new dress, which, it must be confessed, it has sadly needed. Nowadays it is interesting to read what contemporaries thought of "Don Giovanni." As usual with any work which breaks new ground, it was left to the public and not to the specialists to appreciate the value of the opera. The production of the work was a great success at Prague ; nearly seven months later it was a failure at Vienna, until repeated representations made the work better understood. 'We will give them time to chew it" was Mozart's remark. It is difficult for us to grasp the fact that the music of 'Don Giovanni" ever wanted chewing, yet we find that in Germany, in Italy, and in America it was by no means successful at first. Some of the critics blamed Mozart for having abused his genius. A Berlin critic wrote : "Mozart has aimed at writing something extraordinary, something inimitably grand in his "Don Giovanni" ; the extraordinary is there, certainly, but not the inimitably grand. Vanity, eccentricity, fancy have created "Don Giovanni' not the heart ; and we should have preferred being called upon to admire the highest capabilities of music in one of his oratories or solemn church compositions than in his "Don Giovanni." What a close resemblance there is between the criticism of 1790 and the criticism of 1903 ? The same kind of thing was afterwards written of Beethoven and Wagner, and one is forced to the conclusion that the message of a composition does not easily get itself delivered for the accusation of a want of heart, of greatness of conception, has been continually brought against music which afterwards has appealed to the world on account of its possession of those very qualities. It is not very generally known that Wagner made an arrangement of "Don Giovanni" for performance at Zurich. In a letter to Uhlig, the composer of "Tannhauser" wrote : "I had done nothing more than carefully shade the orchestration, translate the dialogue afresh, and condense some of the scenes so as to avoid scene shifting,—to that end I specially modified the scenes, and finally wrote a recitative for Donna Anna and Octavio. so as to connect the churchyard scene with the Donna Anna aria, likewise to avoid scene shifting. After Don Juan and Leporello have gone over the wall, the orchestra softly prolongs the chord of F. major, the mourners (accompanied by servants with torches) come to place wreaths on the grave of the Commendatore ; it is here that a short dialogue commences mezzo recitivo, leading directly to the aria, which latter, when sung in the churchyard, gains a very noble and plaintive colour. The Donna Anna aria is, of course, "Non mi dir" Wagner also made other trifling changes but he did not keep his arrangement.

The present theatrical season is drawing rapidly to a close. "Positively the last appearance" is becoming a general rule, and many of our theatres are closing their doors for the present including the St. James's, His Majesty's, and Wyndham's. Mr. Arthur Bourchier, however, is having a summer season at the Garrick, and he will not be quite a one in ministering to our wants in the way of recreation. Meanwhile all who remember the crowd of theatrical undertakings which drove the silly season last year almost mad with gaiety, may feel inclined to hope that the pressure will be less heavy and the invitations less numerous this autumn Of even a good, thing it is possible to have too much. That poor play "Sapho," is always getting itself or somebody else into hot water. The last development has been an action, brought by Miss Olga Nethersole against Mr and Mrs. J. Bell to restrain the alleged infringement of her dramatic rights in Daudet's story. Mr. Justice Farewell shrank from the ordeal of wading through a book for which he felt a certain repulsion (on presumably, that very principle which actuates those who roundly declare that they detest mustard at the same time as they confess thatthey have never tasted it.) So he endeavoured to find an expert who would act as referee in the matter. He might as well have looked for a needle in a bundle of hay. There were heaps of experts, but they all displayed a modest reluctance to take the position offered to them—all that is, except Mr. Seymour Hicks. He, rejuvenated and emboldened, perhaps by his reappearance as a Gaiety jeune premier, has taken on himself the invidious distinction. His well-wishers had better hustle him out of the country before the publication of his report. And is it to be hoped that he has laid in a plentiful supply of diacylon plaster.

For days past the King-street sale rooms of Messrs. Christie have been thronged by connoisseurs of old silver, eager to examine in advance the magnificent series of 3 Henry VIII. silver Apostle spoons the figures g[illegible], offered for sale on Thursday. The seller is an unnamed gentleman in whose family the spoons have descended as heirlooms for many generations. Within a circle in the inside of the bowl of each is the sacred monogram, I. H. S. —doubtless indicative of possession by a religious community—in black letter contemporary engraving on hatched ground, and in every case there is the London hall mark the date letter for the year 1536, and the maker's mark, a sheaf of arrows, in addition to a modern crest. The spoons measure about 7 3-4 in. long and have a total weight of 32 oz 19 dwts. The set consists of the Master, St. Peter with a sword and book fastened by a clasp, St. Andrew with a cross, St. John with the cup of sorrow, St. Philip with a long staff, St. Matthew with an axe, St. James, the Less, with the fuller's bat, St. Jude with the carpenter's square, St. Simon Zelotes with a long sword, St. James the Greater, Thomas, and Bartholomew, and Judas Iscariot with the money bags. Bidding began unsensationally at £500, and there were many eager offers up to about £3,500. At £3,700 Messrs. Crichton Bros. who have carried off most of the precious pieces of plate during the last few years, began to compete, but Mr. L. Hart, a dealer of Stockbridgeterrace, was the buyer at the enormous sum of £4,900, Messrs. Crichton being his final opponents. Mr. Hart was acting on commission. We believe that a well-known firm of dealers thought they had procured the spoons some weeks ago at £1,000—they were actually sealed up and the bargain apparently concluded—but it afterwards transpired that the agent lacked the needful power to act. These spoons form the earliest complete series known to collectors. They ante-date by 81 years the set which in 1901 realised the former record price of £1,060. On the other hand, they are younger by 17 years than the 12 Apostle spoons which at the great Bernal sale of 1855 fetched 62 guineas. Eleven only of these Bernal spoons are reproduced in the illustrated catalogue of the Stanyforth collection, of which since 1855 they have formed a part.

A concert of more than ordinary interest was given at the Bechstein Hall last week when a famous veteran singer appeared once more on the platform to assist at the debut of a promising pupil. Madame Marie Roze, who first appeared in opera in England in 1872, came specially from Paris to introduce Miss Ethel Weatherley to the London public. The famous French soprano whose voice retains much of its old richness and power and whose style unmistakably reveals the great artist, sang, "Robert, toi que j'aime" in a manner that procured her a well-deserved ovation, in response to which she gave as an encore a valse by Arditi which she rendered with fine fluency of execution and purity of intonation. Her pupil, Miss Weatherley, has a pleasing soprano voice with exceptionally good notes in the upper register though the lower and middle notes are lacking in power. It is to be hoped that she will not like so many young vocalists of the present day imagine that she has nothing more to learn once she has appeared with success before the public, for she has gifts that are well worth developing to the full but which are as yet far from being completely trained. Allowance must, of course, be made for the nervousness natural on a first appearance, and there is no reason to fear that the slight vibrato that somewhat marred the beauty of her notes last night will not be successfully got rid of with greater experience. It was a bold thing for a debutante to select the most familiar arias from "Romeo et Juliette" on which to challenge a verdict on her powers; but Miss Weatherley sang the valse and took part in the great duet in a style that was decidedly creditable and promising. She does not as yet throw much emotion into her singing and she must learn that feeling is no less essential to effective singing than voice and execution. An audience cannot be moved by music which does not move the vocalist herself. In addition to the Romeo et Juliette pieces, Miss Weatherley sang Gounod's "Nuit Resplendissante" and a group of French and English songs, her best performance being in Grabriel Faure's "Apres un Reve." She has every reason to be satisfied with the impression made by her first public appearance which went to show that in this young pupil of Madame Marie Roze we are likely to gain a very welcome acquisition to the ranks of English concert singers. M. Riviere, who also came from Paris to assist Miss Weatherley, joined her in the "Romeo" duet, which he sang with a dramatic fervour from which his companion might learn a useful lesson, and he also gave Reyer's "Sigurd" and "Hosanna" by Granier, both of which were delivered with an intensity of expression and artistic style which well exhibited the quality of a fine tenor voice.

Mr. Tree's programme for the command performance at Dublin during the King's visit consists of a triple bill. He will produce an act of "The Last of the Dandies," in which Mr. Tree will repeat his remarkable performance of the Count D'Orsay; "The Man Who Was," and the old farce "La Debutante," of which the actor-manager gave some special performances a while ago. The King and the royal party will thus have the opportunity of seeing Mr. Tree exhibit his versatility from tragedy to comedy. Other interesting theatrical arrangements include Mr. Dinero's new comedy, which may be produced at the Duke of York's early in September, but the date, of course, largely depends on the popularity of "The Admirable Crichton," which is still playing to very good business. The principal parts will be taken by Mr. H. B. Irving and Miss Irene Vanbrugh. "The Admirable Crichton" is to be played in America in the early autumn. Mr. William Gillete of Sherlock Holme's fame, is to be the hero, and he will be supported by several members of the Duty of York's company, including the inimitable Mr Henry Kemble. Mr. Barrie's play is also to tour the provinces with Miss Victoria Addison, the daughter of Miss Carlota Addison, as Lady Mary. The musical version of "Madame Sans Gene," which has been frequently promissed, will probably be seen in the West End during the coming season and there are rumours that Central London is to have two gorgeous pantomimes this Christmas.

The cast of Mr. Hugh Morton's play "Glittering Gloria," which will be produced by Mr. Frank Curzon in about a fortnight's time, will include Mr. James Welch, Miss Audrey Ford, and Miss Dora Barton.

The Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch Director-General of Russian Commercial Navigation has been authorised to treat with a steamer Company of Odessa with regard to the establishment of regular communication with the ports on the Persian Gulf. The Company will receive from the Russian Government for twelve years beginning with 1903, an annual subvention of 500,000 francs. The dues paid by the ships of the Company in the Suez Canal will be reimbursed by the Government. In return the Company will be bound to make four voyages in the year, to build in 1905 two steamers specially adapted for navigating in tropical waters, and finally to grant favourable rates to Russian manufacturers, so says the "Memorial Deplomatique."

The Hon. Henry Copeland, Agent-General for New South Wales who is about to revisit Australia on six months' leave, belongs to the energetic and outspoken school of colonial politicians. He scorns diplomatic reserve, and expresses his mind frankly and freely on every subject that he discusses. Before coming to London as Agent-General he had served a long apprenticeship in the New South Wales Parliament, and had held office in three Governments. The Earl of Jersey, who acts as Agent-General during Mr Copland's absence succeeded Lord Carrington as Governor of New South Wales in 1890, and became very popular in the colony. Lady Jersey wrote a poem on the Australian Federal movement, under the title of "One People, One Destiny."

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SUIT BY THE PATIALA STATE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty commenced at the Bombay High Court on Monday, the hearing of a suit brought by the Council of Regency of the Patiala State against Messrs. William Watson and Co. and Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. The plaintiffs are Sirdar Gurumkhan, Khalifa Syed Mahomed Hussein, Lalla Bhagwandass, the president and members of the Council of Regency, and H. H. Maharajah Bhupender Singh, the Maharajah of Patiala, by his duly appointed agent, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Accountant-General, on deputation to the Patiala State.—Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Shetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant had failed and was represented by the Official Assignee, who was the third defendant.

The plaintiff's claim was that it might be declared that under the circumstances set out in the plaint the defendants S. J. Tellery and Co. had no power to pledge with the defendants William Watson and Co., and that the defendants William Watson and Co., had no power to take in pledge from the defendants S. J. Tellery and Co., any portion of the Government paper of Rs. 20,91,100 referred to in the plaint and that any such pledge was wholly void and that the defendants William Watson and Co. acquired no property whatever in any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 which might have come to their hands. In an event it might be declared that the defendants S. J. Tellery and Co., had no authority to give the defendants William Watson and Co., any power of sale and that the defendants William Watson and Co. had no authority to sell any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 contrary to the terms agreed on by the agreement of the 31st August 1898 referred to in the plaint. It might further be declared that the defendants, W Watson and Co. and S. J. Tellery and Co., having wrongfully converted to their own use the property of the Patiala State and that they might be ordered to make full discovery of their dealings with the Government Paper of Rs. 20,91,100 or such portion thereof as had come into their respective possession and that they might be ordered forthwith to replace and make good, to deliver over to the plaintiffs the Government Paper wrongfully converted by them and each of them as stated above. That it might also be declared that the plaintiffs were entitled to redeem the Government Paper of Rs. 20,91,100 on payment of the amount of Rs. 14,01,177-1-6 being the amount tendered on the 21th of October, 1901, and that no interest was payable by the plaintiffs subsequent to the date of the tender, and that a decree for redemption might be passed accordingly. That the defendants might be ordered to pay such damages to the plaintiffs as might be just, and that they might also be ordered to hand over to the plaintiffs the Government Paper of Rs. 20,91,100, or such portion thereof as was or ought to be in their respective possession and if they were unable from any cause to hand over the same to the plaintiff, or produce the same a decree might be passed against the defendants and each of them ordering them to replace and deliver to the plaintiffs the Government Paper or such portion as was or ought to be in their respective possessions, or in default that the defendants might be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the amount realized by the sale of the Government Paper with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the date of sale, and such further sum as might compensate the plaintiffs for the wrongful conversion of their property. And lastly, that the defendants might be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

MESSRS. WATSON'S STATEMENT.

The written statement of Messrs. W. Watson and Co. denied that the late Maharajah of Patiala in 1897 opened negotiations with their firm for raising any sum of money for the purpose of paying off any monies due to the Bank of Bombay and redeeming securities held by the Bank against the said claim. They said that they had no direct communication with the late Maharajah on the question of the loans until a certain date. In the month of August, 1897, Mr. Tellery, whom they had known for many years as the general financial agent of the late Maharajah, called upon them and asked them if they were prepared to make a loan for the use of the Patiala State of about thirteen lakhs upon the security of fifteen or sixteen lakhs of Government paper at 5 per cent, for five years. On the 27th August, 1897, the defendants agreed to advance the sum on the security of 16 lakhs of Government paper, the loan to be in sterling and repayable in sterling. Eventually in the month of August, 1898, the agreement was finally approved, the loan of £90,000 being agreed to be made to Tellery and Co. on the security of Indian promissory notes of the nominal value of seventeen lakhs repayable on the 18th of August, 1904. In default of repayment of the loan the defendants were to have power to sell the notes. The Bank of Bombay refused to part with the notes except on the express written authority of the Maharajah. The authority was obtained and these defendants paid the money to the Bombay Bank. The latter endorsed paper of the nominal value of Rs. 20,91,100 in the name of Sodhi Harnam Singh who endorsed it to Messrs. Tellery and Co., who then endorsed the paper in the name of these defendants. Tellery and Co. deposited paper of the value of seventeen lakhs with these defendants as security for the loan of £90,000, and these defendants granted a receipt. On the 2nd September, 1898, Tellery informed these defendants that he required a further loan of Rs. 1,20,000 for the purposes of the Maharajah as an over draft on current account, and on the deposit of Government paper of the value of two lakhs the money was advanced. The balance of the Government paper was deposited by Tellery with these defendants for safe custody. They made further loans. On the 18th August, 1901, the said sterling loan became due, and on 26th of that month the defendants gave Tellery and Co. notice that, unless the loans were paid off in the course of that day they would be compelled to realise the securities. In reply Tellery asked these defendants to hold the matter over, as they had not obtained instructions from Mr. Biddulph. Tellery having failed to pay off the loans, these defendants on the 27th and 28th August, 1901, sold out of the securities paper of the nominal value of Rs. 19,35,100, which, with interest up to date of sale, realised the sum of Rs. 18,97,850-15-3. On the 3rd September, 1901, the defendants wrote to Tellery that they had sold some of the Government paper, and were prepared to hand back to them paper of the value of Rs. 1,55,000 and Rs. 242 in cash. This Tellery and Co. accepted, and the same were paid over to them. These defendants had no knowledge until after the suit was filed as to whether any, and if so what agreement had been entered into between the late Maharajah and Tellery and Co. Knowing he was the financial agent of the Maharajah defendants submitted they were justified in accepting Tellery's statement that he was fully authorised to deal with the whole of the Government paper in any way he thought fit and to raise further loans thereon. There was no privity of contract between them and the Maharajah in these transactions. As far as the statements in the plaint were at variance with these facts and circumstances, the same were untrue, incorrect, and misleading. Defendants submitted that on these facts this suit should be dismissed as against them with costs. These defendants counter-claimed against the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 54,342, which they had from time to time advanced to Mr. W. H. Guest, another agent of the Maharajah.

Issues were then raised by counsel on behalf of their respective clients and Mr. Lowndes for the plaintiffs opened the pleadings, but had not finished at the adjournment.

Mr. Lowndes in resuming his address to the court yesterday, said the foundation of the rights on the part of the fourth plaintiff, the present Maharajah, would depend on his recognition by Government. They were in a position to prove that he had been so recognised. The court would find it stated in Mr. Lee-Warner's Protected Princes of India.

His lordship: There is a much more elaborate book than that.

Mr. Lowndes said they would find the Sanud dated the 5th of May 1860 in full in treaties engagements of Sanuds.

His lordship: That would refer to the succession.

Mr. Lowndes: That would refer to the succession of property in British India. Continuing he said that would affect private property as well. They would give some evidence that so far as it went there was no difference between private and state property in Patiala. So far as the Maharaja was concerned he always dealt with what might be called in one sense state property, which was his own during his life time. He had, however, no power to will away that property. They had joined the Council of Regency for obvious reasons. It did not prejudice any one by their being added. It was difficult to know what the Council of Regency was. It had no property vested in it; it had only rights of management. It would be so to speak in an analogous position to a receiver.

His lordship: They are appointed by Government.

Mr. Lowndes: Yes.

Continuing the learned counsel argued that W. Watson and Company had acquired no right whatever to deal with the Government paper. Tellery and Company could not give to Watson and Company a better title than he had himself. Tellery had only a limited interest. Government paper of the aggregate value of twenty lakhs was only pledged to him for a particular loan, namely, £90,000 plus the Rs. 41,000, as it clearly appeared in the agreement with him. He might have as pledgee the right implied or given him by law to make some pledge to the extent of his interest in the pledge. His learned friend argued that Government papers were negotiable securities under the Negotiable Securities Act, and that a person with a defective title could make a good title in the transferee of negotiable securities, provided the transferee took in good faith and for consideration of value. The question was, as it was in every case, whether it was taken in good faith, which was undoubtedly a question of fact. The learned counsel here argued the point of good faith at some length citing a number of English cases in support of his contention. The defence contended that Tellery was only an agent and they believed that he had full authority to deal with the Government paper as he liked. It appeared from the draft of a document which was prepared by Watson and Co., that they were aware of the actual agreement between the Maharaja and Tellery, and yet they wilfully shut their eyes to it and stated that they were holders of value in good faith. Counsel then argued that this was merely a pledge and not a mortgage. Even assuming for a moment that the view taken by the defendants in respect of a certain amount of Government paper was correct, they were certainly wrong in respect of the lakh and a quarter rupees, about which they were given notice on the 23nd August 1901, not to part with it to anybody. Tellery and Co., had no authority to deal with the pledge or to dispose of the sum in any way except with the consent and authority of the plaintiffs. The only reply Watson and Co., made to their communication was that they referred the plaintiffs to Messrs, Crawford Brown and Co., who were then acting for them. They handed back the securities to the extent of a lakh and twenty-five lakhs to Tellery on the 3rd of September. Surely they had no right to do so, but they did it of course at their own risk. Apparently the defendants' answer was that there was no privity of contract between Patiala and Watson and Co. The plaintiffs the other side contended could not recover because there was no privity of contract between them. But in a suit by a pledger in detinue there was absolutely no necessity for any privity of contract at all. The learned counsel then read voluminous correspondence that had passed between the parties in the matter of the loan.

Mr. Lowndes continued to read the correspondence that had passed between the parties. Among the letters produced was one from Mr. Tellery to Sodhi Harnam Singh, asking him for an undertaking for endorsing the securities to Messrs. William Watson and Co. on the payment of money to the Bank of Bombay. The learned counsel said, he did not understand why the letter was written on a three-rupee stamp paper, except on the supposition that Mr. Tellery was a rich man. On the 31st August the agreement was made between the Patiala State and Mr. Tellery, and on the same day Sodhi Harnam Singh made over to Mr. Tellery the securities for 21 lakhs. The next document, dated 2nd September 1898, was a receipt for seventeen lakhs from Messrs. Watson and Co. to Mr. Tellery. The next document was a receipt bearing the same date for Rs. 1,70,000 from Mr. Tellery to Messrs. Watson and Co. It appeared that on the 6th June 1898, Mr. Tellery paid Messrs. Watson Rs. 1,100 which he owed them, and there was no balance left from one to the other. In about a few months subsequently, he drew from them to the extent of Rs. 54,834. Mr. Tellery was allowed to overdraw several sums of money, and in the end of September his overdraft was Rs. 2,71,000. On the 7th October, his debit balance was Rs. 3,37,000, against the promissory note. The learned counsel remarked that whenever Messrs. Watson took more Government paper from Mr. Tellery, it was in satisfaction of monies overdrawn by him on his own account. They frequently allowed him to overdraw on the security of the Patiala State.

Mr. Raikes said he believed that the Patiala State had the benefit of all these overdrafts.

Mr. Lowndes said he was opening his own case, and must state there was nothing to show that the contrary was the fact. On every occasion Messrs. Watson proposed to give credit to Mr. Tellery, it was on the security of the Patiala State paper. That was not, said the learned counsel, fair to the State. They now came to the period when the Maharaja was dead, and Mr. Biddulph was appointed Commissioner. In answer to Mr. Biddulph's demand for information regarding the State debt Messrs. Watson stated that as regarded transactions between them and Mr. Tellery, they were sorry they were strictly forbidden by him from communicating any information without his permission. Some letters asked for by Mr. Lowndes being missing and Messrs. Watson being unable to produce them, the learned counsel was allowed to put in press copies of those letters.

Mr. Bayley then read the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Biddulph and Mr. Tellery with regard to the settlement of accounts.

The court then adjourned.

"THE THEATRE OF THE MARATHAS."

On Sunday, the annual lecture series of the "Literary Fraternity" commenced at the Hall of the Institution, at Grant Road. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., presided. The first lecture on "The Theatre of the Marathas"—a historical sketch,—was delivered by Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, B. A. The lecturer gave an interesting discourse tracing the orgin of the drama in Maharashtra from the musical katha and kirtan recitals, the pawadas, gondhals, and bherads of itinerant bards, the tamashas and bahurupis, and, lastly to the rasdhari ballet the lalit and dasnavatari Dravidian representations of strolling players resembling the mysteries and moralities of the early accidental theatre to its present form. The first development, at this stage, began under the direct patronage of the Chief of Sangli. The story of the persecutions of Brahman actors and the prejudices which that Chief boldly faced was interesting as well as instructive. The fact that purely menials in the service of the Chief joined the first troupe of Marathi theatricals accounted largely for the disrepute into which this art fell in the Maharashtra. Its later development fell into better hands, and a good many Marathi actors like Baghoji, Khedkar, Bhairava Bhat, Bala Bapat, Vaze, Kane, Patkar, Deval and Date distinguished themselves up to the time the Maratha opera came to be introduced by Messrs Dongre and Kirloskar. Mr. Kirloskar was a first-rate actor. In his troupe they had a lad, Shankar, who distinguished himself by his acting of the female parts. There was such a rage for operas that scores of opera companies were started—even the primitive Bombay fishermen not escaping contagion. Thus came the Mandvi Kolivada to own an opera company of its own. The lecturer regretted that since the introduction of the opera in Marathi true acting had fallen off and plays in prose had become quite rare. Only one troup of some reputation now exists in the place of the many that once entertained the Maratha public. The Shahu Nagar Vasi Company was referred to for their Shakespearean performances and the dramatic representations of the lives of the possessions of the Maratha country. The lecture then referred to the deplorable apathy of the Marathas in the matter of the costume and scenes; his allusion to the rediculous and incongruous situation in which Shri Rama of Ayodhya, the hero of Valmik's Ramayan, is sometimes placed, to wit, in knicker-bockers and in front of St. Paul's Cathedral excited much laughter. The lecturer suggested that in this department of the drama the services of antiquarians and oriental scholars should be secured with a view of such absurd anachronisms being avoided. Mr. Talcherkar then briefly referred to the advance Bengal and Southern India had made in this respect. Ancient India he said had made much progress in the histrionic art, and that over half a dozen works on the subject existed in the Sanskirt language, and that it was a pity that Hindus in the Maratha Country should still be so backward in regard to matters theatrical. In conclusion, the lecturer remarked that so long as the present vitiated taste for the opera continued and men of culture held themselves aloof it was hopeless to expect any improvement in the Marathi drama.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in thanking the lecturer of the evening, complimented him for his researches in tracing the origin and development of the drama in Marathi. He endorsed the views of the lecturer as to the mischief wrought by the opera in Marathi theatricals. He referred to the satire in Marathi entitled "Sangit Hajamat" (the tonsuring process in opera,) which was written for the purpose of ridiculing the present degenerated taste for the opera among the Marathas. The actor's profession said Sir Bhalchandara, did require guidance and help, and this could only be possible if educated men came forward for the purpose. The president remarked that he had seen much real acting in the past, particularly Mr. Gopal Date's in his role of Sumersing. The president complimented the Fraternity for organising the interesting lecture series.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. V. D. Kamat, the Secretary, the proceedings terminated.

GALLANT RESCUE AT SHANGHAI.

The "N. C. Daily News" of the 13th ultimo reports:—On Friday afternoon a cooly fell overboard from a lighter alongside the P. and O. steamer "Koromandel." He struck his head in falling and came to the surface unconscious. The other cooly on the lighter informed the chief officer of the "Koromandel," Mr. Holloway, of the occurence, and that gentleman gallantly jumped into the river and eventually succeeded in rescuing the cooly who had come to the surface for the third time. When picked up, both the cooly and his rescuer were almost gone. But for Mr. Holloway's prompt action the man would most certainly have been drowned, and it was all the more plucky as Mr. Holloway was unwell at the time.

THE FAR EAST.

THE AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ACTION TO EXCLUDE BRITISHERS.

The Commission have come back from their holiday in the mountains, and are now busily engaged in making up estimates of expenditure for this next half year. I see from one of the papers that it is calculated these estimates are not expected to exceed Seven Million Dollars Gold! Quite a respectable sum this for the Philippine taxpayer to pay. It is exasperating to see how this Commission is squandering the money of these impoverished Islands in so many items of useless expenditure whilst they encourage the natives to idleness. For some time now, they have been buying rice in enormous quantities to feed the socalled starving natives. It is magnificent this apparent philanthropy, but it is not political economy. They will not understand or possibly do not wish to understand that under present conditions, there is absolutely no necessity for any native in the Islands to be short of food. An instance of this is mentioned in a late paper. Government were sending rice to Surigao, a town on the N. E. coast of Mindanao, for distribution amongst the starving natives. These 'S. N's,' meanwhile, were sheltering two notorious outlaws, and the Governor there, a Filipino mind you, withheld the supplies of rice until they gave up those outlaws. He advised Governor Taft of this, and at the same time mentioned that this would not entail any real hardship on the natives, who could easily obtain ample supplies of sweet potatoes and other roots and fruits. Mr. Philanthropist Taft, however, rebuked the native Governor, and ordered him at once to go on encouraging Ladronism and laziness, that is to say, distribute the rice as formerly. Instances such as this could be multiplied indefinitely. All this Government rice comes in free of duty, and as duty comes to about 75 cents per picul, merchants who are paying very heavy taxes in the shape of licences for the privilege of doing business, have had to sell their rice at a heavy loss.

By the way, this licence is also against the most elementary laws of Political Economy. If any one wishes to engage in any business in Manila, the Municipality assists them by granting them a Licence. They collect dols. 25 (Gold) for this per annum but that is merely a matter of detail. Government further encourages the would-be trader by showing him a long tariff list in which are graded all styles of business, from selling fruit or matches on the street to running a banking business. The lowest rate is, I think, about dols 5 and highest dols. 1500 per annum. If I have an Import licence only, and wish to export a few cases of cigars to some client, I cannot do it. I have no licence. An enlightened Government is supposed to do all it can to encourages legitimate business. This tax distinctly discourage business for small capitalists; ergo, this is not an—but I must not say what I think.

The very important question of labour is one in which the Government is against the opinion of all American business men, and, of course, of all foreigners. The Government seem more influenced by the opinion of that pernicious class, the labour agitators in the States, than of the man on the spot, who has studied the question practically. The first point to be realised is that conditions in the Philippines are different from conditions in the States. What may justly apply to the States may be, and often is, quite inapplicable to the Philippines. I thoroughly sympathise with America and Australia in their efforts to keep out Chinese cheap labour. These are nations of workers, quite capable of developing their several countries, and climatic conditions permit white field labour. Here, Americans and Europeans can not work in fields or mines or forests. The native, although very often a clever worker, is quite unreliable, as natives of all tropical and most sub-tropical climates are. What would Hawaii be without imported labour, or Sumatra or the Straits Settlements? It must not be forgotten also that it is not cheap labour for which we are clamouring. Any employer will gladly pay to a Chinaman or Jap fifty per cent more than to a native, as he can easily obtain double the work with about ninety-five per cent less worry. A merchant who may require say fifty labourers constantly in his factory or workshop, requires to have at least one hundred and fifty natives on his pay roll as two-thirds of his men are always 'descansando' or burying their relatives, or laid up with headaches, away for a week or so at the feast of their pueblos or from one or other of a hundred-and-one reasons which a native can trump up when he wants a spell of idleness. At present, in one town, labourers may be urgently needed to do some important work, and high wages are offered. But in the next town, the starving natives are waxing fat on Government rice with a seasoning of fish, bananas, sweet potatoes, etc. Two dollars a day would not tempt them to give up this starvation business, it suits them right down to the ground. I wonder if Governor Taft thinks the natives are really grateful for being thus fed? If he does, never was man more wofully mistaken. Are the well-fed Lazzaroni on the continent grateful to the silly tourists who give them alms and thus encourage a public nuisance?

The American merchant is getting somewhat tired of this indiscriminate so-called benevolence. I notice a little poem called 'The Little Brown Brother' in the last copy of "Sunday Sun," the refrain of which is

'He may be a brother of William H. Taft,
But he aint no friend of mine,'

and that now about expresses the feeling of business men.

The black list of defaulting officials is lengthening very rapidly. Within the last week there have been two additions, the Treasurer, of Occidental Negros and the Inspector of San Fernando. Foreigners are beginning to wonder if this utter untrustworthiness is a characteristic of American life, as the papers wax facetious over every new defaulter and the community at large do not seem to be greatly ashamed of their countrymen. Government Treasurers, Disbursing Officers, Cashiers both Government and commercial, Customs House officials, &c., &c., are all on the list.

The 'glorious Fourth' passed very quietly. There was the usual parade in the morning. The orator was Charlie Smith, the Attorney, (you must not confound him with 'Jim Smith,' the Commissioner) and the Eagle screamed comparatively mildly.

An important event was the opening on the Fourth of the Pacific Cable. There was a tremendous exchange of greetings between the States and Manila, by all sorts of officials and corporation, and the Eagle distinguished itself. The fact that the cable was manufactured in England and laid by English ships was not once referred to.

A very important decision has just been arrived at by Collector Shuster, the head of the Customs. It is that no foreigner under written or implied contract will be allowed into the Philippines. A few days ago, a Mr. Allan arrived to take up a position in the Chartered Bank. The States Immigration Law, it is alleged applies also to the Philippines, so it having been discovered that Allan was under contract to the Chartered Bank he was detained for some days pending investigation. Now, the fiat has gone forth, from now on the law will be rigorously carried out to the letter. This means, virtually, that no foreign merchant will be allowed into the Islands, unless he be a partner. It means that all firms and Banks, factories, and shops must replenish their staff with Americans. It means eventually, that there shall be no foreigners left in the Philippines in the course of a few years if this law continues in force. It means that the Americans will then have arrived at the end for which they have been aiming since Civil Government was established, 'The Philippines for Americans; no Foreigners need apply!' This is the American idea of fair-play and no favour. But 'Fair-play' does not come within the American vocabulary. This is a law enacted by the nation which, according to the orator of the Fourth of July ('Charlie' not 'Jim' 'Smith') stands to-day at the head of the procession of the great progressive nations of the earth!' The matter will, of course, not be allowed to rest, as all Consuls will vigorously protest against this glaringly unjust law.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

We make the following extract from the "Kobe Chronicle":—As will be seen from an advertisement, the Kawasaki Dockyard Company has been awarded the gold medal at the Osaka Exhibition for excellence in shipbuilding and the manufacture of cast steel work. The progress which these works has shown has been very rapid. The yard of this company was originally established by the Department of Public Works, which afterwards became absorbed in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1886, Mr. Kawasaki Shozo purchased it from the Government and gave it its present name, incorporating the undertaking as a joint-stock company in October, 1896, with a capital of Y2,000,000. which was increased to Y4,000,000 in May last year. Of this sum, Y2,500,000 is now paid up, the remainder of the capital being in debentures amounting to Y2,000,000. At the time that Mr. Kawasaki purchased the yard, it had only 42 buildings which covered an area of 11,400 tsubo. Since then the works have been extended annually and there are now some 140 buildings, the space occupied by the premises of the company being at the present time 42,000 tsubo. Since May 1901, all the steam engines in the works have been concentrated under one roof, and now three electric dynamos and fifty-four steam motors are in use for driving the machinery. In June last year, a large new graving dock was completed, which will accommodate a vessel of over 5,000 tons undergoing repairs, and now three large slips, spacious enough for building a steamer up to 15,000 tons displacement, are being constructed, while preliminary arrangements are being made for the building of a large dock capable of accommodating a vessel of some 10,000 tons. The yard imported from America in 1901, pneumatic machinery for the construction of the hulls of steamers, and similar machinery of an improved type was imported this year, these having proved great time and labour savers to the company. At present the operatives employed number about 3,500, in addition to a thoroughly expert staff of engineers, some of whom hold the deploma of doctor of engineering. During last year three steamers were built and 565 were repaired at the yard, and 62 steam engines and other machines were manufactured in addition to many other important undertakings. During the last six months, 310 steamers have been repaired and over 60 engines either manufactured or repaired. In May last year the company engaged experts and started on the manufacture of cast steel and the new enterprise has proved a success. The company's exhibits at the Osaka Exhibition have already been described columns. That the company has been awarded the gold medal is partly due to the confidence reposed in it by the public and the remarkable advancement in the general standard of excellence of the work turned out through which the company has received orders from abroad for the construction of it amore, while the torpedo-boats built for the Imperial Navy have given great satisfaction; and partly to the success in the company's cast steel manufactures. The Kawasaki Company has been and is devoting great attetton to the advancement of shipbuilding in Japan, and has been responsible for fourteen steamers qualified to receive the bounty according to the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law. Of these the Dairi-Maru, built for the Yangtse service of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has obtained a very high reputation, being, it is claimed the fastest of all the steamers running on the Yangtse under the flags of different nations. The Liu-hsing, built for the China Imperial Customs, has also proved a success. The company is the only private shipbuilding yard in Japan in which torpedo-boats for the Imperial Navy have been built, and in order that the public should become acquainted with the extent of the company's operations models of the Dairi-maru and of the torpedo-boats were shown at the Exhibition.

WEIHAIWEI.

The Weihaiwei correspondent of the "N.-C. Daily News" writes:—Weihaiwei has been a British possession for some four years; and a great drawback to its development, a hindrance to would-be visitors, and a source of general inconvenience to residents has been the want of regular and suitable means of communication with the outside world. By arrangement with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire we now have steamers calling regularly in their trips northward and southward. The subsidy is I understand, $1,000 per month. One important clause in the contract is that the foreign mail must be forwarded within 48 hours of its arrival at Shanghai. Of almost equal benefit and importance —at any rate to the mainlander—is the new launch service. Owned and run by Japanese, the launch receives, by way of subsidy, $2,000 from the Colonial Office and $100,00 from the War Department. Members of the service, crossing on duty bound and with a pass, go free. Other foreigners pay 20 cents a trip. By charging only 5 cents for Chinese the launch is rapidly cutting out the sampan man. For a vessel that crosses the harbour seven times a day the subsidy seems small, and it is doubtful whether the owner will find undertaking profitable. In that case the subsidy will probably be increased. The launch is sufficiently large and stable to cross the harbour in all conditions of weather, and come up to the jetties in nearly all states of the tide. It is by farther most suitable boat we have had.

POONA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING, FRIDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

Entry closed at 6 p.m., on Monday, 3rd August.

Maiden Hurdle Plate—Distance 1 0-4 miles over 6 flights.
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart aged
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure aged
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette aged
Mr G O Bosse's b aus g Dawn aged
Mr J B's b aus h Veneda aged

The Hopeful Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.
Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdas's ch a h Golden Plover 5 years
Mr A R Amer's b a h Bandigo 2 years
Mr Frank's g a g Mohr aged
Mr R R S's ch a h Najaffi 13 3 1-2 6 years
Mr R R S's b a c Padlock 3 years
Mr A M Amer's b a h Adonis 4 years
Aga S Shah's b a h Musketeer aged
Mr Artin A Essajie's b a h Bikanir 14 0 6 years
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Connaught 4 years
Capt Hon'ble C F Greville's g a h Scatter cash 14 0 4 years
Messrs F Nowroji and H Jamsetjee's g a h Propel cc 5 yrs
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Najeed 14 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 13 3 3-4

The Monsoon Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
Captains Benn and Alexander's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2
Mr R R S's ch a h Najaffi 13 3 1-2
Colonel Eccle's b a h Rocke 14 0
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohenoor 14 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Aga S Shah's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
Capt Forbes b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlirs 14 0
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch a h Omar 13 3 1-2

The Beginners Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 1 1 3-4
Messrs M Sahan and N Thoma's g a h Tartar 13 0 3-4
Messrs A m Shamlan and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy 13 2 1-4
Mr Abdulla ul Shamlan's ch a h Galib 13 2 3-4
Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya 13 2
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Guinea Fowl 13 2
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Saheb 13 3
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Grey Pearl 13 3

Pony Hurdle Plate—Distance 1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.
Vety Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 0 1-2
H H The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Malice 14 1 1-4
Colonel Eccles b aus g Pomfret 14 1
Mr C F Cooper's br e g Fizzer 13 2 1-2
Major Roger's b aus m Nancy 14 1 1-2
Major England's bl aus m Ena 14 0 3-4
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 14 0 3-4
Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 14 2

The Maiden closed Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
Mr W Bass's b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 14 0
Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus II 13 3 3-4
Major Murray and Captain Lloyd's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4
Mr Norton's b a g Malakite 14 0
Mr Beanie's ch a h pelim 13 2 1-2
Major Edward's b a g Daimyo 14 0

Welter Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Captain Benn's ch aus m Estelle 14 0
Colonel Eccles's b aus g Pamfret 14 1
Mr L C Swifte's b e m Pinwire 14 0 3-4
Captain Hon'ble C F Grevilles b aus m Stockbell 14 1
Mr Weatheroy's br e m Wembley 14 1
Captain Lloyd's b aus m Lady Alys 14 1
Major England's ch aus g Verdant 13 3
Major Edward's ch st am g Quickstep 13 2 1-2

4TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday 3rd August.

The Summer Plate—Distance 7 furlongs
Messrs A Nanji and M Goculdass ch aus m Gnullo
Mr R G Baldock's br aus m La Regina
Mr R G Baldock's b aus m Miss Windsor
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beatsman
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus m Carreewick late Valento
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Roscommon
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando
Mr A W P's br aus m Nancy Til
Mr Noble's b aus g Planet
Messrs M Pestonji and R Bhikaji's b aus g Kingston

The Desert Handicap—Distance 1 mile
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
Aga S Shah's b a h Musketeer aged
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Magtoom aged
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Connaught 4 years
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Hakum 13 3 3-4
Mr George's g a h Alexis 13 3 1-2
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Najeed 14 0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 14 0

The Consolation Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr R G Boldock's g a h Captain Kettle 14 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Najaffi 13 3 1-2
Aga S Shah's b a h Harvester 14 0
Mr Jacoola bin Talib's b a h Mint Master 13 3 1-4
Capt Hon'ble C F Freville's g a h Scattercash 14 0
Mr Galtrey's b a h Rochester 13 3 1-2
Colonel Cavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 14 0
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation 13 3 3-4
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight 14 0
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Original 13 3 1-2
Major Edward's b a g Daimyo 14 0.

Midget Handicap—Distance 9 furlongs.
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Capt Wilson's g a h Greyleg 13 2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 3 3-4
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob 13 2

The Intermediate Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Messrs A Nanjee and M Goculdass b aus m Annie Laurie 14 1
Mr R G Baldock's b aus m Matilda 14 1
Aga S Shah's br aus m Ethel II 14 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus m Key West 14 0 1-2
Mr A W P's b aus m Nanette 13 3 1-2
Mr Kelro's b aus m Russlep Rose 14 1
Mr Franklin's ch aus m Cocos 14 1
Mr Noble's b aus m Miss Bernie 14-1

The Amateur Consolation Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.
Captain Benn and Alexander's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2
Colonel Eccles b a h Rocket 14 0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Pluto 14 1 0-4
Major Murray and Capt Lloyd's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4
Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus II 13 3 3-4
Capt Forbes b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
Major Edward's b a g Daeimyo 14 0
Major Edward's ch a g Conway 14 0 3-4

Closed Horse Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr H Keighley's br aus g Recluse
Capt Benn and Alexander's bl aus g Charcoal
Vety Col Hazelton's br wl a m Madeira 5 years
Capt Randall's br aus m Blue Blood
Major Cleveland's br aus g Rising Sun
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette
Major England's b aus h Teepookhana
Mr G O Boare's b aus g Dawn
Mr Mill's bl e h Merty
Major Edward's ch aus m Runaway Girl
Major Vane Agnew's b aus m Corrie Roy by wire
Mr Sabyne's br aus g Chemies by wire

5TH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY 15TH AUGUST.

Extra Race closed.

A Welter Plate—Winner Rs 200; 2nd Rs 100; 3rd Rs 50. For Maiden Ponies 14 2 and under closed as per Special General conditions. 14 2 to carry 12st 3lbs W I.

Penalties—Winner since 21 March 1901 race value Rs 180 or over once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, three times 10lbs oftener 14lbs. Ponies measured previous to 1st April 1899 7 lbs.

Allowance—C B's 18lbs. Ponies which have not won races value Rs 50 or over 4lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Entry Rs 5 to close 6 p.m. Monday 10th August and Rs 5 in addition for ponies not struck out before 8 a.m. Thursday 13th August 1903.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The last notable poem written by the late Mr. W. E. Henley was a vivid impression of the pleasures of rushing through the country on a high speed motor-car. Here are some typical lines:—

Speed!
Speed, and the range of God's skies,
Distances, changes, surprises;
Speed and the hug of God's winds,
And the play of God's airs,
Beautiful, whimsical, wonderful;
Clear, fierce and clean.
With a thrust in the throat,
And a rush in the nostrils;
Keen with a far-away
Taste of inhuman
Unviolable Vasts,
There the Stars of the Morning
Go singing together.

The poem appeared in the April number of The World's Work.

The meeting of the National Rifle Association, which opened at Bisley on the 11th July, originated in the year 1860. The meeting, which was held at Wimbledon, was a new and noteworthy departure, and if it partook to a certain extent of the nature of a picnic, no one could have been surprised. Patriotism and the chance of paying a visit to London blended happily in the arrangement; the firing of the first shot by the Queen from a Whitworth rifle and the establishment of the Royal prize gave the meeting a good send off, and the interest then created in the National Rifle Association's annual function shows no sign of abatement. It is interesting, says "The Field," to take the earlier programmes and trace the growth of some of the competitions. By degrees additional attention has been paid to these contests which call for qualities that would be useful in warfare, so that the meeting is now more practical than it was formerly.

Yorkshire alone among the cricket counties makes it a rule that only those having a birth qualification shall be eligible for a place in the team. In order to carry this out with success, no effort is spared to discover rising talent, and, in the "Badminton Magazine" Lord Hawke gives an interesting account of how the young tyke receives his chance. From all districts of Yorkshire, writes the popular county captain, I receive reports as to the abilities of youngsters, and anyone showing ability is brought to Leeds for a thorough trial. If he be a bowler he is pitted against a prominent run-getter; if he be a bat he can show his capabilities against some of the county bowlers, as I watch him from behind the net. Allowing for a little preliminary nervousness, it is astonishing how quickly it is possible to estimate the capacity of a colt. Certainly, with reference to county cricket the text is true that many are called but few chosen. I ought to add (continues Lord Hawke) that energy and goodwill in the field are regarded as an elemental essential for any aspirant to the Yorkshire eleven; and the lad gets a good example, for at the end of a county practice we all take the field to have catches hit up to us. You will see J. T. Brown and Denton striving as hard in this department as any no voice who wishes to gain our suffrage, and it will be readily understood how much he benefits by working beside them. It takes two or three years to convert the most promsing colt into a regular trustworthy member of the county team, and, contrary to the successful experience of Lancashire with Robinson, Cuttell, and others, we in Yorkshire are not disposed to give much trial to any novice over five-and-twenty.

In an era of centenary celebrations, it is fitting that the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Thomas Guthrie, the Apostle of Ragged Schools as Samuel Smiles calls him, should not pass unnoticed. Born at Brechin on July 12, 1803, Guthrie, before he entered upon his life work in 1837, for two years managed in his native town the bank of which his father was agent. Like his friend Norman Macleod, Guthrie, to whom Ruskin once said, You must be accustomed to people getting very seriously attached to you, even at first sight, had a sunny outlook on life and humanity, and in the best sense of the term was more a man of the world than the majority of clergymen. A master of oratory, Dr. Guthrie never perhaps achieved a greater triumph of his art than on a memorable occasion, when addressing a great assembly, presided over by the late Duke of Argyll, in the Grassmarket at Edinburgh; he began with the statement that it was not the first time an Argyll and a Guthrie met on the same platform—the allusion being to the Great Marquess of Argyll and James Guthrie, who were beheaded in 1661. In the heyday of his fame in Edinburgh, Hugh Miller was one of Guthrie's deacons, and Laurence Oliphant taught one of his Bible classes. Maccaulay and Thackeray, when they visited the northern capital, invariably found their way to Free St. John's, and Mr. Gladstone on one occasion acted as Dr. Guthrie's precentor at a service in Inveraray Castle.

It is said that Miss Marie Hall will soon have two rivals, both young English girls. The one is Miss Evangeline Anthony, daughter of the proprietor of the "Hereford Times." Her performance at two orchestral concerts conducted by Dr. G. R. Sinclair, especially her playing of Mendelssohn's Concerto, created great enthusiasm. The other is Miss Dorothy Basden, who is studying under Sevcik, Miss Hall's old master. Both these girls (says the "Orchestral Times)" are younger than Miss Hall, and are expected to make their debuts in London next year.

Sir Forrest Fulton, K. C., was the subject of "Spy's" cartoon in "Vanity Fair" last week. Says Jehu Junior:—Sir Forrest became the youngest son of the late Colonel Fulton, K. H., seven-and-fifty years ago, and later in life went from Norwich Grammar School to London University to take the degrees of B. A. and L. L. D. He is a Justice of of the Peace and a Lieutenant for the City of London, and a Commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; who received the Coronation Medal last year. He once represented the Northern Division of West Ham in the Commons House of Parliament. At the Bar he always practised at the Sessions and Ancient Bailey; and when Parliament found in him a good fellow and a gentleman, he was naturally chosen to succeed Sir W. Charley as Common Serjeant at the time when Sir Chalres Hall was made Recorder. When soon afterwards the latter died, he was deservedly chosen to succeed him; for he is a hard-working, good-tempered, sensible judge who understands his work and knows his own mind. He can keep the Bar in order.

Neither man nor beast has had much difficulty in finding water during the past few weeks, since floods have been the order of the day, but that certain animals, and more especially reptiles, possess the power of divining its whereabouts when it is not evident to man is well known. A Viennese naturalist has been investigating the sense perceptions of reptiles and amphibians, and has arrived at some unexpected result. After examination of 180 individual animals, he has come to the conclusion that these creatures have some power of finding water not possessed by human being. They seemed capable of going direct to a body of water of the existence of which they would, it appeared have no ordinary means of knowing. According to the naturalist the sight of the reptilia is like that of fish distinctly limited to near objects while their sense of hearing and smell is very poor.

The tackling of criminals calls for many qualities, but it is after the arrest of a suspected criminal "says T. P.'s Weekly", that the most subtle part of the French detective's art is called into play. The French authorities do not consider a case against an accused man complete unless he has actully confessed his guilt and it is to the agents of the Surete that the magistrates look to obtain this conclusive proof. A detective makes friends with the prisonor pretends to sympathise with him in his trouble and tells him that it will certainly ease his mind if he makes a clean breast of the whole affair. Or he works on his feeling by kindness. It is usual at the Surete to give the prisoner a good lunch and to take advantage of his resulting expansiveness to get him to talk. It may be remarked that though prisoners are led to believe that their confession will be taken into account by the judges and jury in apportioning sentence in practice the contrary is the case. The man who confesses is lost. This fact prompted a notorious murderer named Avinain to address to the public at his execution this supreme recommendation Gentlemen never confess.

Pio Centra, the man who, as Reuter duly recorded, shaved the Pope on the morning following the rally from the first operation, has been the Pontiff's valet for years. Before he entered the Pope's service he was a hatter in Rome. It has been his duty to call his Holiness at six o'clock every morning. Punctually at that hour he would enter the apartment and rouse the sleeper, afterwards brushing his master's hair and shaving him. At Mass the valet acted as the Pope's acolyte.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. J. C. HORSLEY, the Royal Academician, is writing his memoir, which go far back into the nineteenth century. He became an R.A. in 1864, and has exhibited at the Academy since 1836.

The first Earl of Ellesmere, who died sixty years ago, was one of the Duke of Wellington's friends. He left a series of personal reminiscences of him, which are only now to be published. They have been edited, with a memoir of Lord Ellesmere by his daughter, Alice, Countess of Strafford and they will be published by Mr. Murray. The memoirs throw new light on the relationships of Wellington and Blucher at Waterloo.

It appears that the Kaiser directed his head-quarters staff to compile a military history of the South African War. This work, which covers the campaign up to the fall of Pretoria, and which deals with its strategy and tactics, is to be made available to English readers. Colonel Waters, lately our military attache at Berlin, has been preparing the translation, which Mr. Murray will publish with maps and plans.

Professor Newcombe, the most distinguished American astronomer of the time, has been writing his reminiscences. They cover forty years of work at Washington, and include memories of various visits to Europe. Altogether he has been brought into contact with many distinguished men, and nobody can better tell the story of astronomy during the past half-century, Messrs. Harper will publish his book here.

We are promised by Mr. Murray, himself an old Etonian, a curiously interesting book about Eton in the years 1829-30. One of the Selwyns—Thomas Kynaston Selwyn—kept a diary of boating and other events at Eton then. It was written in Greek, a circumstance which may have helped to keep it in being all these years. Dr. Warre, the headmaster of Eton, has now edited it, with translations and notes, and it will also have illustrations.

Mr. William Canton is well advanced with the history, which he has been writing, of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Part of the work is to be issued during the autumn from the house of Murray, which has historic associations with George Borrow. He, of course, was connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society, and will be a prominent figure in the present history. The society was founded in 1804, and so will celebrate its centenary next year.

Almost half a century ago Sir William Henry Wills gave the public a little volume describing some of his travels. These papers he is now reissuing through Mr. Arrowsmith under the title "Leaves from the Note-book of a Last Century Traveller." Sir William thinks that people of to-day for whom travelling has been made so easy, may care to have a picture of what it was when he was young. The whole conditions of travel have changed, and what was once a journey to Norway is now an excursion.

A series of little books intended chiefly to present classic morsels of literature in a dainty form is being issued by Mr. Arthur Humphreys. He begins with Nathaniel Hawthorne's tale "The Great Stone Face," which is regarded by some critics as one of the finest short stories in the world. It can be read within the time of a short railway journey, but it is not likely to be left in the train. In fact, the idea of the series above everything else is that it shall consist of booklets to keep always. Some of them will be original like one which is also just ready called "The Wisdom of the Foolish."

A book which is a human document of prison life in Siberia is anounced by Mr. Murray. It consists of the personal narrative of one of the original terrorists, Mr Leo Deutsch and a remarkable story he has to tell. He had been imprisoned at Kiev, but escaped, only however, to be subsequently arrested in Germany and extradited to Russia. This was in 1884. Being sentenced to penal servitude, he was sent to the notorious political prison at Kara, in the extreme east of Siberia. He effected his escape from Siberia in 1901, having in the interval been interned at Blagovestshensk, where he witnessed the infamous massacre of Chinese people by the Russian soldiery.

Mr. Francis W. Hirst has edited a book which may be described as a manual on Free Trade by the fathers of it. He has studied their writings and speeches, and so gathered into a connected volume the case for Free Trade. It is a historical survey, and an inquiry in the sense of political economy and national conditions. Thus vivid description are given of the conditions of the United Kingdom under the old system of Protection. Again the arguments of Cobden, Bright, and others, which ultimately won the country over to Free Trade, are carefully stated. Messrs, Harper promise the book.

Two books making a special appeal to those on holidays bent will be issued next week by Messrs. Macmillan. One is Mr. A. G. Bradley's volume on South Wales, in the very popular Highways and Byways Series. He has already written of North Wales, and he is the author of Owen Glyndwr, in the Heroes of the Nations Series, and of other books. His South Wales has been illustrated by Mr F. L. Griggs, a young English artist of parts. The other book is about Grindelwald—"A Pleasure Book of Grindelwald —and is by an American, Mr. Daniel P. Rhodes. It is not a guide-book in the ordinary sense at all, but a volume which may be read far from Switzerland.

Mr. Stephen Wheeler, who is a well-known authority on Indian affairs, has by order of the Viceroy, prepared an official record of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. It will contain a full account of all the ceremonies and events connected with the Durbar, as well as a description of the Coronation celebration in the other parts of India. Complete lists are being given of the Indian princes and other notables who were at Delhi, and of the troops that were on duty. The scheme of the work also comprises an account of the various States, provinces, and peoples whose rulers, governors, or representatives were summoned to Delhi. Mr. Murray is the publisher.

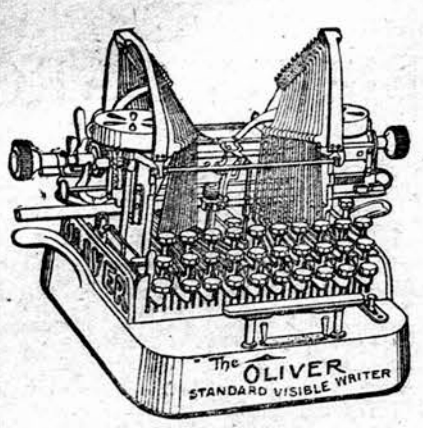
Mr. Rowland E Prothero, formerly the editor of the "Quarterly"—a great literary office in which his brother, Professor Prothero, succeeded him—has written a book on The Psalms in Human Life and History. Its purpose is to trace the influence of the Psalms on turning points of history or at supreme crises in the lives of famous men and women. Speaking of the thoughts suggested by the Psalter, Mr. Prothero says:—As we read the familiar verses, the words bring before us, one by one, hundreds of men and woman, who passing from tribulation into joy, have, through the language of the Psalms, conquered the terrors of death, proclaimed their faith, or risen to new effort and final victory. To gather some of the petals, which, as it were, fall thick from the pages of the Psalter, is the object of the book. Mr. Murray will publish it.

A political history of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party of Canada is promised by Mr. Murray, the author being Mr. J. S. Willison.—Mr. Valentine Chirol is preparing a volume on the political problems of Indian defence. It is based on his letters written to the "Times" from Persia, Turkish Arabia, and Syria.—A work on sociology by an American, Dr. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, is about to appear through Messrs. Putnam Dr. Stuckenberg has already written an inroduction to the study of sociology.—The title of Mr. Pitt-Lewis's book about the late Commissioner Kerr is to be Commissioner Kerr; An Individuality. It is practically finished.—Messrs. Macmillan have two American works coming out. One is by Professor Ely, of Wisconsin University, and consists of studies in the evolution of industrial society. The other deals with miracle and supernatural religion, and is by Mr. James Morris Whiton.—Messrs. Jarrold are publishing a story of a monkey, Merry Jocko. by Mr. Warren Killingworth; and a story of a waif, Bennie, the Bread winner, by Miss Nellie Hellis.

Mr. William Rossetti's Preraphaelite piety is inexhaustible. He is evidently determined that no document, however slight, if remotely connected with the brotherhood, shall perish if he can help it. A glance at this new instalment of Rossetti Papers; 1862-1870 (Sands) will show that some of the documents are slight enough—the section most truthfully headed Scraps, for example, or a receipted bill of Morris and Company. Nor. is it to be feared, will the world feel any overwhelming concern with mass of correspondence and extracts from Mr. Rossetti's diary about his own very respectable literary undertakings; his edition of Shelley and his art criticism, or even his selection from Whitman, which, however has in its own degree its place in the chronicle of the literature of last century.

* * *

A NUMBER of "cave-dwellers" having settled down on Pennsylvania Rail road property at Cleveland, Ohio, on the shore front the police set fire to the shanties and turned out the occupiers. One Charles Schabel's home consisted of a big hogshead placed on its side, with a "porch" made of bacon boxes.



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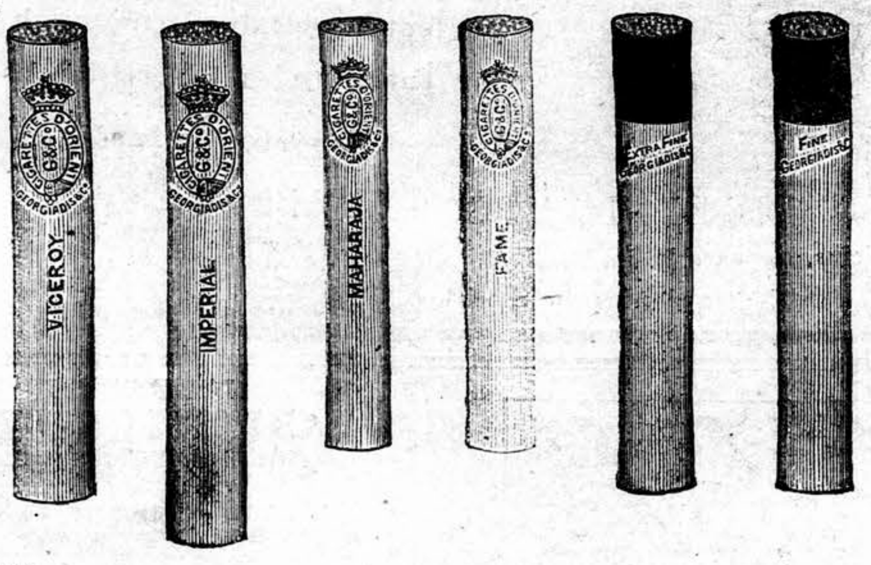

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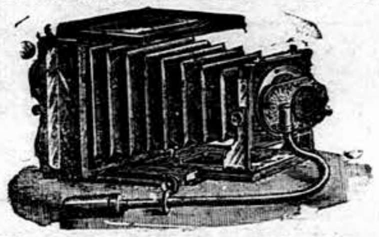

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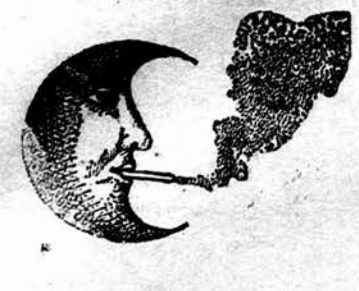

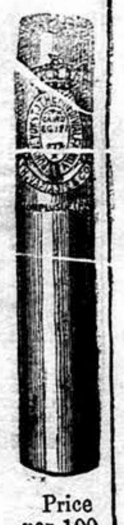

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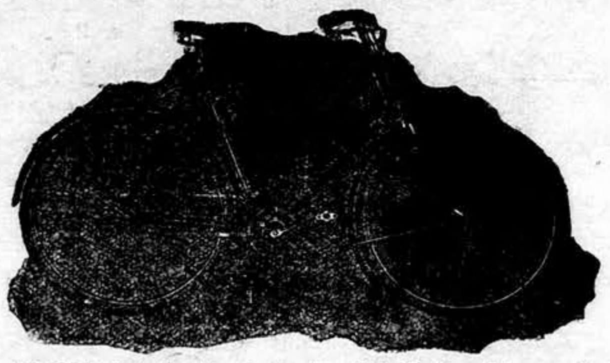

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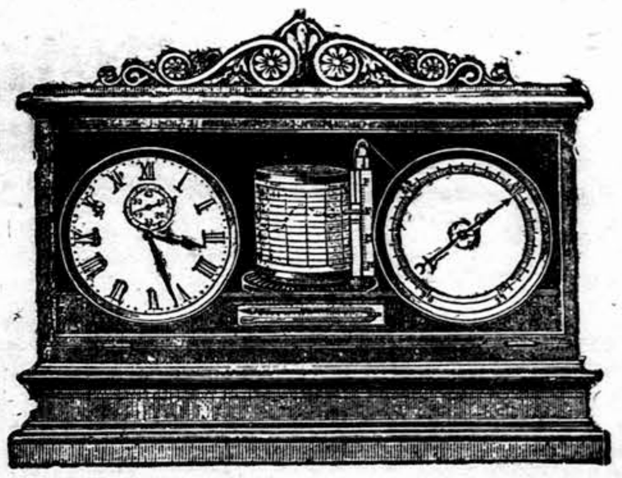

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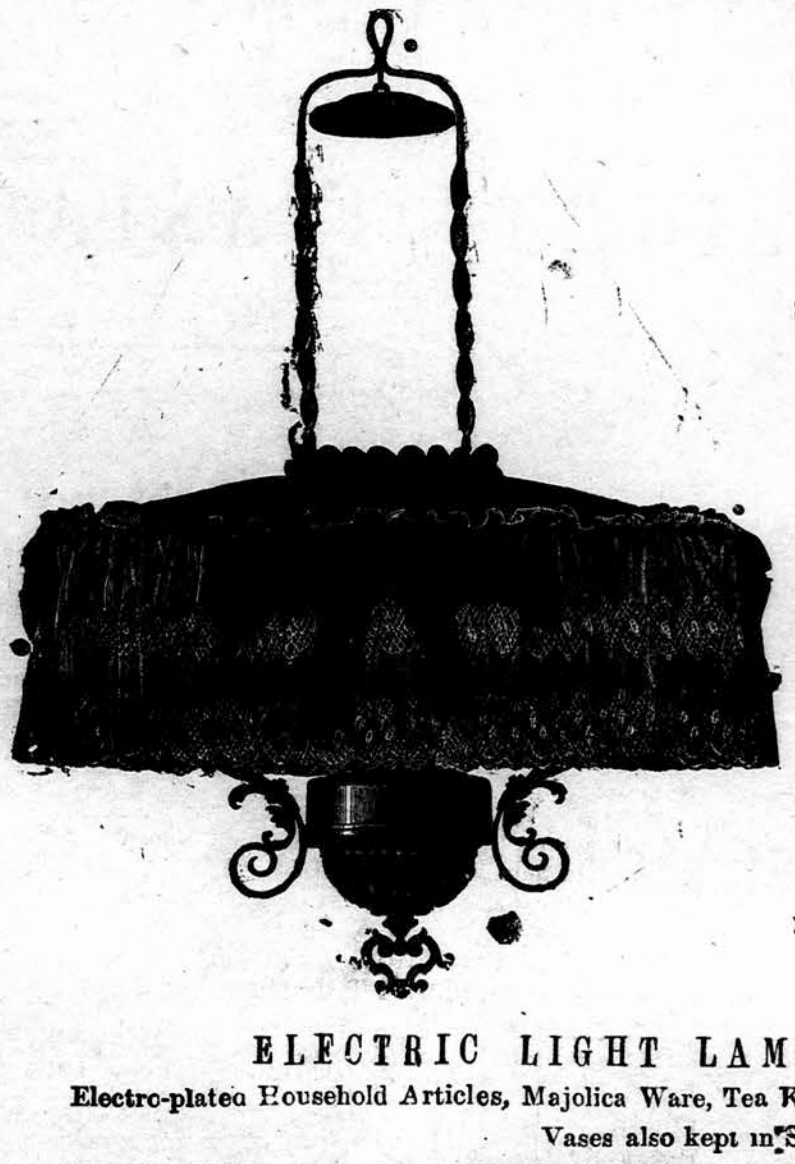

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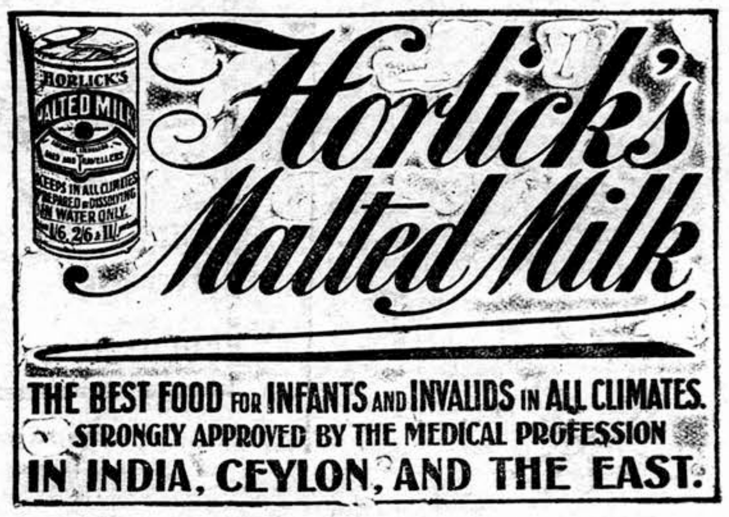
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